The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,495—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	27th Oct.
— POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th „
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	17th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3387	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6..

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday .... 1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday .... 1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday .... 15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday ..... 1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.I Class Calais Route.R 95 Brighton Route R 70
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 56
From Naples.I do. do. .. 115 do. .. 100
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 90

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th October.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton, which will sail for Marseilles, 21st November.

N.B.—Owing to the quick outward passage of the above steamer, the date of her departure has been altered from 6th November to 30th October.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,090 tons tonnage, 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 28th instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

The state-rooms are larger than usual and only accommodate two persons, and are arranged on a new and exceedingly comfortable principle.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan. 1883.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., d KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on 29th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER

IS prepared from the finest Jamaica Root. Recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cramp, Flatulency, Hysterical and Nervous Complaints, and as a general restorative cordial.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SPECIALITE COD-LIVER OIL

IS prepared from fresh livers and almost entirely free from taste or smell. This Oil is of a pale straw colour, and the only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons ; it is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by the brown-coloured oils. In pint bottles, capsuled and labelled with the Company's Trade-mark,

Per bottle Re. 1-2 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of	100	1	12
	„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	1	12
	„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	1	12
	„	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	2	0
	„	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	„	100	2	0
	„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	„	100	2	4
	„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	„	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, 480-horse power, Captain Geo. H. Read, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 31st October, 1882.

For passages apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SHAREHOLDERS of the above company are hereby requested to SEND their APPLICATIONS for the NEW ISSUE of SHARES to the undersigned on or before 8th November next.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHA DOONGERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. GOKULDASS CULLIANJEE also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the under-mentioned property. All persons having any CLAIM thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece of vacant land situate in the Island of Colaba, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the south-east by the compartment or division of ground, lately the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee and now of Kurrimdina Hajee Acoob, on or towards the south-west by the passage of 3 feet and 6 inches in breadth, on or towards the north-east by the Colaba Company New Road, and on or towards the north-west by a private passage, formerly the property of the said Colaba Company, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. — and formerly in the occupation of Limjee Maneckjee, and now in the occupation of the said Jaitha Dongersey.—Dated this 25th of October, 1882.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

[Gujarati line]

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1882, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st—To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1882, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee in place of Mr. Nuthoo Soonderjee, deceased, and of Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass in place of Mr. Narronjee Moolje, resigned.

3rd—To appoint an auditor for the year 1882-83, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[Gujarati signature]
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 31st October to 14th November, 1882, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a second-hand English-built BROUGHAM. Apply to R., care of this paper.

WANTED, good riding HORSE, young, sound, free from vice, up to 13 st. Apply Capt. MACPHERSON, Karwar.

TRICYCLE on view at BENNETT'S, Old High Court ; those who ought to know say it is cheap for Rs. 200, CASH DOWN.

PEARS' Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Powder, Fuller's Earth, Tooth Powder, Shaving sticks, Cosmatique, &c., just received by the Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. Essai.

RETURN of the INDIAN CONTINGENT. PHOSPHO recuperates body and mind.

PHOSPHO contains the elements for building up the system after extraordinary exertion.

PHOSPHO is manufactured at the branch Pharmacy of the inventors, B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street. Dispensing conducted by an English Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED, Real Eider Down QUILTS, a special article, 6½ feet by 6. Rs. 35 to Rs. 45. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

CARRIAGE CUSHIONS, Real Eider Down, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8-8. THORPE & CO. Meadow and Hummum-streets, Bombay.

LADIES' Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet GLOVES, Rs. 2-12. Shamoir leather, Rs. 2-12. THORPE & CO., General Outfitters, Bombay.

TIFFIN-BASKETS, fitted complete, English-made, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35. THORPE & CO., Bombay.

LADIES' DRAB FELT HELMETS, Rs. 10-8. Ladies' MELTON, Rs. 8-8, a large assortment. THORPE & CO., General Outfitters, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Best Cow-hide, elaborately fitted, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

ENGLISH Feather and Horse-hair PILLOWS, covered Best Linen Ticking, Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

JUST received a large supply of English TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS, Horrochs' Twill SHEETING and TOILET COVERS. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

THE New Dining Saloon for Boarders is now open. Rs. 65 per month. The best table in Bombay. "The Criterion" Restaurant, opposite Treacher & Co.'s Fort Establishment.

CONSTANCY.—In case you did not see my last advertisement, I send this to tell you that I can now communicate with you, even from home. What luck ! When you write, say if you saw this.

ANOTHER fresh consignment received of PRINCE OF WALES D. G. CHEESE, BREAKFAST BACON, OX-TONGUES in canvas, and BATH CHOPS. —BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of LORD'S SAFES.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 28, Meadow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT SALESMAN who has had previous knowledge of import business, particularly woolens, Apply to A. care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, in Middle Colaba, COLABA CASTLE, from 1st February next or earlier, if required. Apply to Nasarwanjee Muncherjee, 20, Middle Colaba, Admiralty House.

TILES.—Just arrived, French ROOFING TILES, not dearer than Mangalore's, and superior in every respect. Apply for samples and particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, some imported DEER HOUNDS, FOX-HOUNDS, and POINTERS. For their height, age, colour, breed, and price, apply to the MANAGER, Hattrass Concern, Chotwa, *via* Moorsan Post Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. —Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

ANOTHER batch of NEW GOODS consisting of Leather Portmanteaus, various sizes Gladstone Bags, Courier and Ladies' Leather Bags, Overland Trunks, Coat Case, &c., &c., also New Fancy Trouserings—at NOOR MAHOMED and Co., 34, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street. The new and handsome Dining Saloon is now open. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea & Coffee, Wines, &c.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A," Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	„	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	„ the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers („ „)	„	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	„ ... Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

			Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen		Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„	„	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„	„	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„	„	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„	„	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„	„	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„	„	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„	Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„	„	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„	„	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„	„	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„	„	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„	„	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	„	„	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„	„	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„	„	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	„	„	8 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	„	„	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	„	Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	„	„	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases .... Rs. 25
Do. hunting „ .... „ 26*
Do. half-hunting „ .... „ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Circular Air-cushions. | Circular Air-pillows.
Oblong do. | Oblong do.
Head Ice-bags. | Spinal Ice-bags.

Hot-water Bags.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CLARET.

WE have received advices from our Bordeaux House of the first shipment of our annual supply of MEDOC in WOOD.

PER HOGSHEAD of	46 gallons	... Rs.	180 0
„ CASE	1 doz. qts. (bottled in Bombay)	... „	9 8
„ „	2 doz. pts. („ „)	... „	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

HANDY DRESSING CASES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Rs. 12, 14, 16, 30, 35, 40.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

"SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA."

Zephyr, Extra Light, with Diaphanous Linings, ensuring thorough Ventilation.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	„ 10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes	„ 10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees	„ 2-8 to 5-0

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the PURCHASE of ENGLISH HAY will be received at noon, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, instead of on Thursday, the 26th idem.

J. S. D. BOLTON, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Exe. Commissariat Office, Bombay, 25th October, 1882.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM,
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Several consignments of costly hanging, table, wall, bracket and vase lamps, of numerous latest patterns and designs, porcelain toilet sets, flower pots, dessert, tea, and coffee sets, porcelainware, iron stove, Chinaware, plated ware, flower vases, perfumery, soaps, toys, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at the old *Gazette* office, Meadow-street, by order of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, just landed per steamer Patna, an invoice of kerosine lamps by celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. W. Wilson and Co., of Birmingham

A shipment of Messrs. Berbeck and Co.'s ironstove, chinaware, consisting of table, soup, dessert and cheese plates, curry dishes, cups, saucers, chamber utensils, &c., and earthenware consisting of cups saucers, and plates of various kinds.

A large collection (from Messrs. Vogul and Son,) of Bohemian glasses, vases, flower pots, liquor set, table ornaments, candlesticks, hookhas, biscuit boxes, gurglets, &c.

An invoice of platedware, consisting of teapots, cruet, pickle, liquor, toy frames, muffiniers, butter pots, waiters, &c.

An invoice of Messrs. J. Deffries and Sons' glory star vase lamps with furniture complete.

An invoice of Gustave Bohmen's perfumery consisting of eau de Cologne, lavender, scent, soap, &c.

An invoice of Del Crox and Co.'s perfumery. An invoice of Deiferies et fils perfumery, children's toys of all sorts.

The property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action, especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2, and 3-light hanging argand lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one first-rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, very handsome and rich dinner and dessert services, best eletro-plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, biscuitbox, egg boiler, coffee urn, large tea tray, ice pitcher, round waiter, revolving butter pot, claret jug, breakfast companion, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, complete in case, 18 fish knives by "Elkington," table, piano and chamber candlesticks, saltcellars, napkin rings, solid silver spoons and forks, gold watches, one open faced lady's watch, enamelled back with diamond, cutlery, &c., one case containing one double barrelled muzzle-loading rifle by Charles Lancaster and one double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun by Alex. Maitland, one double barrelled gun by J. Reilly, 1 Henri-Martini rifle with Westley Richard patent ; very handsome blackwood French-polished and elaborately carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, centre ottoman, teapoys, centre flower stand, chiffonier, a solid mahogany grand square piano (7 octaves) by Collard and Collard, made for Indian climate, very handsome 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, rich Brussels carpets, China jars, real bronze flower vases, marble figures, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice oleographs, oil-painting and cromolithographs, handsome large four-post bedstead, iron bedstead with spring mattresses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, camphorwood chest of drawer, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of valuable books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built brougham by John Lyon.
1 Do. do. buggy by R. James.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, and lady's saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

1 rosewood piano by Schildmayer and Soehne.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome young grey arab galloway, goes beautifully in harness and has been riden also.
1 handsome strong second-hand buggy.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Chinchpoogly Road, opposite the Great Eastern Mill, a collection of choice plants in excellent growth, consisting of aralias, dracenas, ferns, crottons, &c., the property of R. P. BRUNTON, Esq. The plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, next to the Victoria Garden, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of dracenas, ferns, crotons, boganvillea, palms, &c., &c., the property of SALIAS E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 75, Gowalia Tank road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq., and other gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS mentioned below, situate in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for FIVE YEARS, viz., from the 15th November, 1882, to the 14th November, 1887 :—

1. Sullemanshaw.
2. Shaikh Misree.
3. Rowlee.
4. Wadalla.
5. Sewree.

2. The tenders may be for all or any one or more of the Works mentioned above.

3. The tenders should be addressed to E. H. AITKEN, Esq., Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, New Secretariat, Bombay, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and delivered at the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Secretariat, on or before the 1st November, 1882.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee for the good faith of the tenderer.

5. Tenders will be open at the Collector's Office at noon on the 2nd November, 1882, in the presence of any of the tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

6. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within 7 days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute leases to the same purport as that under which the works in question have lately been held, copy of which may be seen at any time within office hours on application at the Collector's Office. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their tenders, which deposit will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Lessee of the Matunga Salt Works will have to pay Municipal rates leviable on the properties under Act III. of 1872.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Kharaghora, 21st October, 1882.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.
READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half-hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

ALSO DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TIMES OF INDIA.
PIONEER.
CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MADRAS MAIL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

GENTLEMEN desirous of contributing towards the expenses of the INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT are requested to SEND in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

COUNTRY LEATHER.—Tenders for the supply of COUNTRY TANNED COW and SHEEP SKINS to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 (aggregating about 1,350 cow and 5,000 sheep skins to be delivered in instalments as required) will be received by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Byculla, up to 12 noon on the 7th proximo.

Each tender to state the price per skin of each description, and to be accompanied by samples together with deposit of 10 per cent. on the total value of the tender.

J. M. SEXTON, Lieutenant-Colonel
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

FOR SALE POLO PONIES.

1 ROAN C.-B. PONY, 13-1, A-1 Polo Pony, very fast, snaffle mouth, good in all his paces, and in harness. Age about 7 years.

1 Chesnut C.-B. PONY, 13-1½, A-1 Polo Pony, very fast, snaffle mouth. Age about 7.

1 Bay C.-B. MARE, 13-1½, perfect Polo Pony, very good in all his paces. Age about 9 years.

For particulars apply to

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

THE property of LIEUT. BUNBURY, R.A., Baroda.

Chesnut Waler Mare, aged 15-1, trained Artillery Charger. Beautiful jumper, and stanch to pig. Never sick or sorry. Believed sound	Rs. 500
Light skeleton Cart in good order with cushions.	„ 130
Light low Cart to carry four, smooth running, with lamps, cushions, and hood in good order	„ 200
Set Brown Harness purchased in Aug. from Dunnett, and very little used	„ 110
Or the two latter together	„ 3&0

Apply to Dr. C. L., R. A., Camp Baroda.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.

Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Thana, 9th October, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

	Rs.	a.	
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight)	2	8	each.
2. Racquet do. do.	3	0	„
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1	0	„
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets	5	0	„
5. Badminton Nets	1	8	„
6. Shuttlecocks	3	0	per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick	4	0	„

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESS.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5. Apollo-street. Fort.

VIENNA FURNITURE.

MR. NEUBERG begs to intimate arrival of a small consignment of VIENNA bent wood furniture, consisting of Drawing, Bedroom, Saloon, and Rocking Chairs, also of Rocking and Verandah Sofas, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October, 1882, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st July, 1882.

(2.) To confirm the appointment of Major Charles H. Strutt as Director of the Company in the place of Mr. H. R. Cormack, deceased, and of Mr. Tullockchund Maneckchund in the place of Mr. Reginald Gilbert, resigned, and to elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

(4.) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th instant to the 26th proximo, both days inclusive.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Teleg[illegible] Code at the service of Residents in India an[illegible] respondents at Home, and to add such names, add[illegible] and paragraphs of any length or purport as ma[illegible] sired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a g[illegible] duced cost. Minimum charge for messages, [illegible] addresses when registered, 3 words. Their [illegible] in use has thousands of words, each one [illegible] sentences on almost all conceivable subjec[illegible] required to telegraph between the two [illegible] registration fee charged. Secrecy guara[illegible] Every information and assistance af[illegible] tion, personally or by letter.

WM. [illegible]

LITT[illegible]
SOLUBLE [illegible]
IS THE ONLY [illegible]
COSTS LESS THAN F[illegible]
"RICH [illegible]
"PO[illegible]
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

REUTER'S subscription telegrams of yesterday have not been delivered up to the time of writing, although private messages are to hand in due course. From what we can learn of their tenor, however, there is not much to disturb the position of things here. Cotton and general produce seem mostly unchanged, and the only movement of importance is a further decline in Bar Silver, which we hear in one quarter is quoted 51 11-16d. per oz. This has naturally increased the weakness previously apparent in sterling exchange which is again 1-32d. lower. Whether this downward course will continue further at the moment, it would be useless discussing here, as the cue will be taken from the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. If, as some people suppose, the minimum be reduced to 1s. 7⅞d.—and above that level it is pretty certain, buyers will not be found—we might see a material fall; but if, on the other hand, the present figure of 1s. 7⅞d. is maintained we shall probably have continued dulness in the neighbourhood of present rates. We quote to-day for ready bills, distant delivery being as a rule 1-32d. per rupee per month higher:—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 7 25-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 7 23-32d. "
Do. 3 months' right .... 1s. 8d. "
Credits, 3 " " .... 1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d "
Francs, 3 " " .... 2·12

On Calcutta the rate for demand paper is ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, sixty days' sight ⅜ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker to-day consequent on lower quotations from Calcutta. Fours are down to Rs. 99⅜, and sales for delivery a month hence have been made at Rs. 99 5-16, not bad business if the new loan goes anywhere near where it is generally anticipated. Fours-and-a-half are quoted up to Rs. 107¼, but there is now so little of this denomination in the market that the rate is to a great extent nominal.

SHARES have been weak all round to-day. In Spinning and Weaving Mills a general decline of Rs. 5 may be quoted, and Press shares also show less firmness, Mofussils being Rs. 5 lower. Kemp and Co. are now quoted at Rs. 155, Soundy and Co. at Rs. 116.

FOR COTTON there has been some little inquiry to-day at about yesterday's prices, but no business worthy of notice has resulted. In Oomras perhaps rather more disposition to sell is shown, and a rupee or so less would be taken for distant delivery.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are if anything, a shade steadier. For Liverpool there is a fair quantity of cargo offering at 15s., but 17s. 6d. is now being held for.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered both as regards tone and value.

COALS are very firm with no sellers to arrive except at full rates. We now quote Cardiff to arrive Rs. 17½, Davison's Rs. 16½ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	776½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	Rs. 9	2*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	805¼
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	247

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company..........	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company..........	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	136 xd.
New issue	..	100	70	..	100 xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540xd
[illegible] Silk	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	775
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	...	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	680
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 40	885
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	nl	532½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 25	740
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 80	1,050xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,040
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	190
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,000
Khande[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 35	980
Khatao Mack[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	960
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	[illegible]	100		123
Madras United	150	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	2,325
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 37	855
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,315
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	8.0
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	930
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	700
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	600 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	775
Western India S. & M. Company..........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain C. Coles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ramsan, Mrs. Ebeling, Mr. J. W. Reid, M. C. Heerjee, Mr. G. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmid, Mr. A. Caunnen, Miss Harrison, one private, five recruits, and 40 deck.

PASSENGERS BY BERENICE.—The following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steam Navigation Company's s. s. Berenice, Captain P. Crillovich:—

FROM TRIESTE.

Mr. J. P. Furrel and two ladies.
Mr. and Mrs. Buchmeyer and European maid.
Mr. and Mrs. Weylandt and two ladies.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Will.
Mrs. Th. Sealy.
Mr. F. Schlegel.
Mrs. W. M. Woodhouse and Miss Woodhouse.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank.
Mr. Charles Sassoon.
Mr. Halton Turner.
Mr. G. Henry.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Banyard.
Mr. M. Siegel and 12 Artists.

FROM BRINDISI—Major S. V. A. and Mrs. Hammick.
FROM ADEN.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Myine, eight deck Passengers.
FROM TRIESTE TO HONGKONG.—Mr. R. Schonberger.
FROM TRIESTE TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. V. Peschi.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
24	Ischia (s)	Macdonald ..	Suez, Oct. 11.
25	India (s)	Day	Suez, Oct. 11.
	Alleghany (s)	Rea	Suez, Oct. 11.
	Berenice (s)	Crillovich ..	Trieste, Oct. 1.
	Henzada (s)	Coles	Calcutta, Oct. 11.
	P. Monarch (s)......	Duncambe ..	Suez, Oct. 13.
	Surat (s)	Adamson ..	Trieste, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Khiva (s)...........	Harris	China.
	Werneth Hall(s)...	Barnes	Kurrachee.

The steamer Calder, Raffin, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Poona, to London, &c.
Steamer Berenice, to Trieste, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Turner-Jones, Col., 20th Punjab N. I., on duty, from Egypt.
Macnaghten, Lieut. Col., 13th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Cairo.
Gwatkin, Lieut., 13th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Cairo.
Keefer, Surg. Major, on duty. from Cairo.
Andrew Speed, Lieut, R. E., on duty, from Cairo.
Baldwin, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Cairo.
Bannerman, Col., 4th Rifles, on leave, from Ahmednuger.
Adey, Surg., on duty, from Cairo.

OCTOBER 25.

Edge. Surg.-Major, on duty, from Cairo.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 24.

[illegible]yle, Lieut.-Col., 11th Bengal Lancers, from leave, Umballa.

OCTOBER 25.

[illegible] Captain, Bombay Comt. Dept., on duty, to [illegible]

[illegible] Light Cavalry, from leave, to [illegible]

[illegible] CORPS.

[illegible]

[illegible] B. V. R. C

[illegible] Companies [illegible] musketry, and [illegible] all members will make [illegible] in which to complete [illegible] their duty. 1st E. Com[illegible] F. Company, 4th C. [illegible] D. Company, E. [illegible] Drill on the oval [illegible] 6th November [illegible] a. m. and 5 p. [illegible] cepted, up to [illegible] ember—"E." [illegible] " company [illegible] nber. [illegible] ermission [illegible] om this [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 21.)

MEDICAL.—Dy. Surg.-Gen. W. Walker, M. A., M. D., is appointed to be Surg.-Gen. N.-W. P. and Oudh, in succession to Dy. Surg.-Gen. Sir A. Christison, Bart., M. D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. M. E. Mills, Chaplain of Mhow, is granted three months' privilege leave, from 9th Nov.

The services of the Rev. J. Lillie, Offg. Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Ben. Estabt., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by the Rev. G. G. Gillan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made, with effect from dates of assuming charge:—

Surg.-Major H. Whitwell, I. M. Service, Residency Surg. at Katmandu, sub. *pro tem*, to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and to hold medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Pol. Agency.

Brig.-Surg. J. Browne, M. D., I. M. Service, to be Residency Surg. at Katmandu.

Surg. H. T. Griffiths, I. M. Service, Offg. Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and in medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Pol. Agency, to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

The following appointments are made in the graded list of the Pol. Dept., with effect from 24th Aug. during the absence of Major W. J. W. Muir, B.S.C., Pol. Agent, 1st Class, on privilege leave:—

Mr. R. J. Bruce, C.I.E., Pol. Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Agent 1st Class.

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., B.S.C., Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as Pol. Agent, 2nd Class.

Capt. A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 1st Class, to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 3rd Class.

Lieut. H. M. Temple, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 1st Class.

Lieut. T. C. Pears, B.S.C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 3rd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst., 2nd Class.

The following appointments are made in the graded list of the Pol. Dept., with effect from 26th Aug. during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. I. MacIvor, B. S. C., Pol. Assist., 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*—

Capt. A. M. Muir, B. S. C., Offg. Pol. Assist. 2nd Class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst. 1st Class.

Lieut. C. Herbert, B. S. C., Offg. Pol. Asst., 3rd class, to officiate as a Pol. Asst. 2nd Class.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days having been granted to Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Offg. Post Master Genl., Madras, the following appointments are made in consequence:—

Mr. E. R. Douglas, C.I.E., to officiate as Post Master General, Madras.

Mr. P. Sheridan to officiate as Dy. Director Gen. of the Post Office of India.

Mr. W. J. Ham to officiate as Asst. Director Genl of the Post Office of India.

Mr. Hutchinson availed himself of his privilege leave on 5th Oct., when Messrs. Douglas, Sheridan and Ham assumed charge of the duties of their respective officiating appointments.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, having been granted to Col. J. H. White, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, and Maj. R. V. Riddell, R.E., having in consequence been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, Col. White made over, and Major Riddell received in charge of the duties of the said appointment on 12th Oct.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, R.A., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 4th Cavl. H. C.,—2nd April, 1881.

Lieut. F. Oswald, Bedfordshire Regt., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 1st Cav., H. C.,—29th April, 1881.

Lieut. E. L. Wright, 1st D. G., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 3rd Cav., H. C.,—12th May, 1881.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieut. C. M. Dallas, Northamptonshire Regt.

Lieut. E. P. Wood, Northamptonshire Regt.

Col. T. E. Gordon, C. B., C. S. I., B. S. C., Hony. A-de-C. to the Viceroy, Dy. Adjt. Genl. to the Bgde. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bgde. Gen., *vice* Brig. Gen. J. L. Nation, C. B., whose tour of service expired. Dated 9th Oct.

Lieut.-Col. H. Collet, C.B., Bl. S. C., Comdt., 23rd N. I., to be Dy. Adjt. Gen., *vice* Col. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army. Dated 6th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are temporarily posted to army transport duty from the dates specified:—

Lieut.-Col. R. C. R. Clifford, Bl. S. C., Sqn. Comdr., 2nd P. C.,—5th Sept.

Maj. S. Beckett, Bl. S. C.,—13th April.

Maj. G. R. J. Shakespear, Bl. S. C. Sqn. Comdr., 17th B. L.,—27th May.

Maj. L. T. Bishop, Bl. S. C., Sqn. Officer, 2nd P.C.,—5th Sept.

Maj. G. H. Elliot, Bl. S. C., Sqn. Officer, 3rd B.C.,—16th June.

Capt. E. C. Elliston, Bl. S. C. (on furlough).

Capt. S. D. Turnbull, Bl. S. C., Sqn. Officer, 15th B. C.—26th Oct.

Capt. C. Egan, Bl. S. C., 4th N. I.,—5th Sept.

Lieut. E. M. Nedham, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer, 33rd N. I.,—11th July.

Lieut. E. K. E. Spence, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer, 44th N. I.,—11th July.

1st P. I.—Lieut. E. C. H. Price, West Riding Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 23rd Sept., *vice* Lieut. C. B. Brownlow, on furlough.

Lieut. L. E. Cooper, South Lancas. Regt. a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to officiate as Wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 24th Sept., *vice* Major A. McC. Bruce, on furlough.

East Indian R. V. R. Corps.—Corpl. F.J.F. Stokes, to be Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major T. O. Wingate, B. S. C., Exec. Engr., 3rd grade, P. W. Dept., (m. c.) for one year.

Lieut. G. H. Robinson, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 1st Goorkha Regt., (p. a.) for one year.

Condr. J. Moorhead, Qr.-Mr. Genl's. Office, (m. c.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Major J. T. Whish, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Capt. C. Hoskyns, R. E., (p. a.) for one month.

Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Bl. S. C., (p. a.) for twenty one days.

Lieut. F. M. Drury, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surg.-Major W. Moir, M. B., (p. a.) for 122 days.

Surg. E. Mulvany, (p. a,) for eleven days.

Sub.-Condr. A. Lyttle, Comst. Dept., (m. c.) for six months.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to set apart the undermentioned buildings as military prisons, namely,—

I.—Barrcks Nos. 13 and 14 in the Rl. Arty. Lines at Peshawar.

II.—The buildings or parts of buildings now used as garrison cells in the Meean Meer cantonment.

III.—The buildings or parts of buildings now used as garrison cells in the Allahabad cantonment.

IV.—The buildings or parts of buildings now used as garrison cells in the Saugor cantonment.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bl. S. C.—To be Lieut.-Cols.—Maj. F. Gellie and Major (Bt. Col. and local Major-Genl.) Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. Dated 20th Oct.

Medl. Dept.—To be Dy. Surgn. Gen.—Brig. Surgn. W. Walker, M. D., in succession to Dy. Surgn. Gen. Sir A. Christison, Bart., M.D., whose tour of service is about to expire, with effect from the 24th Oct.

Ordnance Dept.—Store Sergt. (temporary Sub-Condr.) Allen Mithan to the Sub-Condr., on probation, from 26th August, vice W. H. Chart, reverted to Sergt.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comy. J. Halliday, Head Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, to be Dy. Comy.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comy. James Brown, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Dy. Comy.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comy. Thomas Shanahan, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Dy. Comy.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comy. C. Dodge, Head Overseer Small Arm Ammunition factory to be Depy Comy.; Comy. Francis Fraser, to be Dy. Comy., vice Dy. Comy. J. Comber, retired.

Dy. Asst. Comy. Andrew S. Sinclair, to be Asst. Comy, vice Asst. Comsy. T. Foxton, retired.

Dy. Asst. Comy. William Jack, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, to be Asst. Comy.

Dety. Asst. Comy. James Loughlin, to be Asst. Comy. vice Asst. Comy. R. J. Baldwin, retired,

Dy. Asst. Comy. R. F. Castellari, to be Asst, Comy., vice Asst. Comy. F. Fraser, promoted.

Condr. W. Crawford, Head Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, to be Dy. Asst. Comy.

Condr. J. Burns to be Dy. Asst. Comy, vice Dy. Asst. Comy. A. S. Sinclair, promoted.

Condr. J. B. Reilly, to be Dy. Asst. Comy., vice Dy. Asst. Comy. J. Loughlin, promoted.

Condr. James Kelly, to be Dy. Asst. Comy., vice Dy. Asst. Comy. R. F. Castellari, promoted.

Sub-Condr. (temporary Condr.) F. G. Gilbert, to be Condr., vice Condr., J. Burns, promoted.

Sub-Condr., Henry Myland, to be Condr., vice Condr. J. B. Reilly, promoted.

Sub.-Condr. J. McPherson, to be Condr., vice Condr. J. Kelly, promoted.

Store Serg. (temporary Sub-Condr.) John Meade, to be Sub-Condr., on probation, vice Sub-Condr. F. G. Gilbert, promoted.

Store Serg. (temporary Sub-Condr.) Harry W. Warrington, to be Sub-Condr., on probation, vice Sub-Condr. H. Myland, promoted.

Serg. William Steele, Asst. Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, to be Sub-Cond. on probation.

Store Serg. (offig. Sub-Condr.) William A. Smith, to be Sub-Condr, on probation, vice Sub-Condr. J. McPherson, promoted.

The above promotions, where not otherwise stated, to have effect from the 16th Sept.

Sub-Condr. Alfred Suggate, on probation is confirmed in his present grade from the 28th March.

8th B. C.—Jemadar Tota Ram Sing to be Ressaidar, vice Hanuman Singh, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Kanchan Sing to be 7emadar, vice Tota Ram Sing, promoted,—21st Aug.

29th N. I.—Subadar Gujja Sing to be Subadar-Major, vice Sirdar Juggut Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invilided,—13th Aug.

1st Goorkha Regt.—Jemadar Matbur Sing Thappa to be Subadar, vice Mungul Sing Rajpoot, invilided Jemadar dul Sing Thappa to be Subadar, vice Nyn Sing Bohra, invalided: Drill-Havildar Tezoo Khuma to be Jemadar, vice Matbur Sing Thappa, promoted; Color-Havildar Purbeer Ghurtie to be Jemadar, vice Dul Sing Thappa, promoted,—1st July.

3rd Goorkha Regt.—Subadar Bheem Sing Ghurtee to be Subadar-Major, vice Gunga Sing Bisht, "Bahadur," invilided; Jemader Jeet Sing Allea to be Subadar, vice Gunga Sing Bisht, "Bahadur," invilied; Color-Havildar Jey Sing Bhundaree to be Jemadar, vice Jeet Sing Allea, promoted,—29th Aug.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lieut.-Col. M. Ramsay, Bl. S. C.,—22nd Oct.

Surgn. Major T. E. Charles, M.D.,—18th Sep.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. T. Gracy, R. E., Exe. Engr. 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for employment in that Branch,

Messrs. M. H. Maw and G. Deuchars, Asst. Engs, 2nd Qrade, Railway Branch, are posted to Bengal, for employment in the Railway Branch under that Govt.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Wilson, Supt. Engr., Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Offg. Supt. Engr., Class III, reverts to his substantive rank of Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, from 13th Oct.

Notiffn. dated 14th July, transferring Mr. H. C. Barnes, Dy. Exar. of Accts. temporarily to the Office of the Acct. Genl., P. W. D., is cancelled.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Dy. Exar. of Accts., is granted eight months' furlough on medical certificate from 16th May.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—

Plain square Piano........................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... " 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

IN CONSULTATION with the Military authorities, the ENTERTAINMENT to the INDIAN CONTINGENT is POSTPONED from THURSDAY, the 26th. It will take place on SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Oval opposite the Secretariat.

Admission will be by tickets. Subscribers' tickets have been posted. Those who have not received them will please apply to the Honorary Secretaries.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PESTONJEE—GHASWALLA—October 22, at Mhow, Sorabjee, son of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, Hony. Magistrate, Mhow, to Ruttonbai, daughter of Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, of Poona. Private wedding.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—October 17, at Simla, the wife of R. E. Hamilton, of a daughter.

PALMER—October 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. E. Palmer, R. N., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOAKIM—October 19, at Calcutta, M. C. Joakim, a member of the late firm of M. C. Joakim and Co., Merchants.

STOWELL—October 18, at Mussoorie, Alice Harriett, youngest child of Charles and Mary Stowell, aged 13 months and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

THE return of officers and others from Egypt after the short and decisive campaign which has changed the destinies of the land of the Pharaohs, supplies links in the narrative of the war which has been given from day to day by the special correspondents. The fact that the latter had to write, or at all events to telegraph, with the fear of the military censor before their eyes, naturally indisposed them to run risks by mentioning matters which might be regarded as unnecessary or misleading by the authorities on the spot. And it has certainly caused a disposition, which has been manifested much more in England than in India, to accept the accounts of these modern "pens of the war" as approximately rather than absolutely correct. The punishment which befell the unhappy Drew Gay at the outset of the trouble, when he guilelessly sent off, as if it were authentic, a detailed description of the headlong flight of a company of the Rifles, when all that happened was that a vedette had retired on its supports, was not calculated to inspire any great respect for the body of which until then he formed a part. His disdain for what the "Essay and Reviews" termed the verifying faculty, caused the home public to underrate the discretion of specials as a class, and the ignominious dismissal which the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* ostentatiously visited upon him struck a fatal blow at their independence and self-respect. This was greatly to be regretted in every point of view. But a very cursory acquaintance with the current of opinion at home shows that in this war the specials, whether from a fortuitous combination of circumstances, or from the influence of some presiding fate, have lost their old hold on the confidence and respect of the British public. One reputation only appears to have been made, or at all events strengthened, beneath Egyptian skies—that of Mr. Cameron, who represented the London *Standard*. He added new laurels to those which had fallen upon him in Afghanistan and in South Africa. He obtained from the *St. James's Gazette* the praise of being the only (London) correspondent whose accounts of what passed could be relied upon as being a faithful attempt to give a description of things as they were, without any desire to suit the supposed palate of the reader. In India those journals which have sent special correspondents to the seat of war—not the majority, it may be mentioned in passing—have been fortunate in having for their representatives men of energy and intelligence, and free from preconceived ideas. The Indian reader has been enabled to form a very complete, and on the whole a very accurate, notion of the events in Egypt from the day of the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria to that of the review at Cairo. No charge of colouring or distorting facts has ever been made, and none can be made against any of the accounts published at first hand in this country.

We have not been tempted to write this by the promptings of vainglory. We have been led to acknowledge, in all humility, this "special" dispensation in favour of the Indian Press on the whole, by the perusal of the following passage in the London letter of the *Pioneer*, which seems to be worth giving *in extenso*: "Now that the war is over, we are hearing something of its less coloured side. A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing of the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, says that our young soldiers wanted an 'immense amount of leading, and that the victory was due to the heroic conduct of their officers, who formed more than 20 per cent of the killed.' This statement is sure to give rise to discussion. The Commander-in-Chief, telegraphing from the field, after the battle, informed the Government that the troops went at the enemy straight, and that there was the greatest emulation among the different regiments engaged as to which should be first in the entrenchments. It will be asked, which of the two stories are we to believe? Something may probably be gathered from the despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, which Major FitzGeorge is bringing home; but it is impossible that the Commander-in-Chief should so turn his back upon his telegram as to give any other character to the attack, and I am consequently sorry for the correspondent of the *Morning Post*. If the war had still been going on, it is likely that he would have found himself expelled the British lines, like another well-known 'special' who blundered too soon for his own comfort. As it is he will be denounced for seeking to depreciate the courage and gallantry of the British Army." Well, if this be the fate of a special who in good faith tells what he sees and hears we must make up our minds what to expect—"colour" *ad libitum*, but very little safe guidance. The same correspondent goes on to say:—"The military papers here are unanimous in congratulating General Graham on his luck in getting out of Arabi's clutches at Kassassin. They denounce his dispositions, and say that, but for the cavalry, he would have had to record a disaster. Here, again, Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches say that everything was done as it should have been done. Obviously the critics are always wrong—at least when Sir Garnet is in command; but, then, a man must in some sort stand by his subordinate." This shows us what we are coming to. The Commander-in-Chief is bound "in some sort to stand by his subordinate," and will not admit that anything was wrong; while a correspondent who writes disagreeable things may expect expulsion from the camp in the first place and a general denunciation of disloyalty in the next. If this is to be the regime under which special correspondents are to work, it will be far better to dispense with them altogether, and read the reports of campaigns in the bulletins.

Is it true, this allegation of the *Morning Post* correspondent, that our young soldiers required "an immense amount of leading," and that the victory was due to the heroic conduct of the officers, who formed 20 per cent. of the killed? The barb of this statement, whether true or false, of course lies in the term "young soldiers." No one believes that the seasoned British soldier of to-day is one iota less stubborn than his predecessor. But there are people who have their doubts as to the perfect wisdom of trying to get recruits to do the work which old soldiers would alone in former days be asked to undertake. We have never shared the utter incredulity felt in some quarters in respect to the short time system. But we confess that we have not been able to close our eyes to the dangers inseparable from that system as it has hitherto been worked in practice. The idea is, every one knows, borrowed from the Germans, who contrive to keep all Europe on its good behaviour with an army of three-years men. At least upon a superficial view they appear to do so. But as a matter of fact, when they go to war, the bulk of the three-years men are left behind at the depôts to grow into soldiers, while their places in the ranks are taken by the men of the Reserve—seasoned fellows in the prime of life whose military training was completed long before. The bulk of the German army on campaign is composed not of young, but of old, soldiers. Hitherto we have sent our young soldiers into the field, not having a sufficient force of reservists to send in their place. During this brush in Egypt for the first time the reservists were drawn upon in some numbers, and their presence, no doubt, leavened the young troops and conduced to their efficiency. But the young troops were the bulk of the force, and it is desirable to know exactly how they behaved. The danger of accepting without question the official account of what took place lies especially in this—that Sir Garnet Wolseley is the military foster-father of the new system, and is naturally biassed in its favour. We do not imagine that he would knowingly suppress facts which might be held to make against his view of the case, but the full force of facts might escape him; no man is able entirely to set his judgment free from the bias of his prepossessions. We are by no means prepared to accept as literally correct the implication undoubtedly conveyed in the *Post's* correspondent's statement that the troops needed an "immense amount of leading," and that the victory was due to the self-sacrifice of the officers. That is a version of what occurred which is not sustained by any of the independent reports which have come to us. But on the other hand, the Commander-in-Chief's description of what took place must also be accepted with the qualification which some facts not hitherto stated supply. These facts are that the troops went "straight" for the enemy's position with great alacrity when ordered to advance, but that there came a moment when the advance was checked owing to the necessity of making good the formation. The order for the general advance had been given when the brigades were in some places 1,200 and in others 800 yards from the works. The enemy appeared to have even before that time become aware that our army was close at hand and was threatening an attack. They ran out in front of their entrenchments—at least in front of some of them, for the lines were four miles in extent and would have required seventy thousand men to hold them properly. As our men came on, the Egyptians seemed appalled at the sight of a whole army about to burst upon them, and ran back into their entrenchments, which they manned. Then began a tremendous fire, fortunately aimed altogether too high, the balls whistling over the heads of our men. The hail of lead came just as the men had got over the first five or six hundred yards through the deep sand. They were of course in open order, and some parts of the general line were behind and some in advance; the men had had a long night march, and the rapid advance through the sand pumped them. The Highlanders hesitated and paused. So did the 18th Royal Irish and the other regiments of the Brigade of which they formed part. The moment was critical. The lines in front of the Highlanders were in part manned by Soudan troops, who are steadier than the Egyptians; they made some attempt to fire straight, and caused several casualties. The word was given to lie down, and the men lay down out of reach of the tempest of balls which was passing over them. One Scottish sergeant, who raised his head to look, got a bullet right in the forehead. In a couple of minutes the officers jumped up and called to the men to rise and go forward. It was then that so many of the Highland officers fell; but the men answered to the call and went forward, being the first actually in the works. The Highlanders alone appear to have crossed bayonets with the enemy; some twenty of their wounded received bayonet thrusts. But the fight did not last five minutes anywhere. The 18th Royal Irish, when called upon, like the Highlanders, jumped up and went right at the enemy, who scarcely waited for them. The rest of the line did the same; the battle was won almost before any one was quite certain that it had begun. There is nothing assuredly in all this which can be held to disparage the gallantry of the troops. But it is clear that the officers did as a matter of fact lead them to the victory. With such officers and such men we need not doubt the result of an encounter with better soldiers than the Egyptians. Nothing is gained by refusing to look at facts as they really are. To our mind it speaks more for the *elan* and spirit of the troops that when they had momentarily lain down to avoid the tremendous storm of bullets sent forth by the enemy's Remingtons, they jumped up and continued the advance when summoned to do so by the voice of their officers. What cannot be considered as altogether so satisfactory, however, is that mention of the circumstance of the lying down during the advance is conspicuous by its absence from all the accounts, official and non-official, which have hitherto been published. Why should such a fact be suppressed? Again, why was the 18th Royal Irish singled out for special honour in the Commander-in-Chief's despatch, while no reference was made to the Highland Brigade, which as a matter of fact had to bear the brunt of the fighting, and the larger share of the losses? This question is asked with some asperity in Egypt, we hear, and the answer is that it was done "for political reasons." It is a pity that there should be even a suspicion that praise is dealt out from political or other irrelevant motives. The Royal Irish, of all regiments, could best afford to rest upon its actual achievements for its glory. Had the Soudan troops been opposed to it instead of to the Highlanders it would have as eagerly crossed bayonets with them; but the chances of the day—or rather of the morning—did not so favour it. This misfortune, as we have said, that distinguished corps might, of all others, have best laughed at. What is really to be regretted is that there seems to be some danger that the accounts of battles may come to be cooked, and facts suppressed or coloured or suggested, without any particular regard to what really happened. Between the censorship of the communications of the special correspondents, and the careful drawing up of the bulletins of generals, we may one day find ourselves disagreeably awakened to the realities of war. What would have become of our army in the Crimea if the official asseverations that things could not be better, had not been corrected by Mr. Russell's denunciations of the mismanagement which was ruining our force and our reputation? But William Russell wrote before the Military Censorship had been invented.

HAD Sydney Smith ever visited the East he would have discovered a wider application for his famous opinion that it "requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into the Scotch understanding." A newspaper, which apparently considers itself the metropolitan organ of the Gujerati-speaking population, has been the means of perpetrating an exquisite *jeu d'esprit* which is all the more refreshing because the author is perfectly unconscious of his achievement. We referred the other day to one or two incidents connected with the management of native Indian journals which exhibited their difficulties in rather a comical light. Commenting on these, the *Bombay Samachar* admits that such incidents are by no means rare with respect to the mofussil papers, and it proceeds to defend its compatriots by what seems a triumphant *tu quoque*. "It is unfortunately true," says the Gujerati paper in so many words, "that many of our mofussil papers maintain only a struggling existence, but this is not a state of things peculiar to the native Indian press. We have in our possession a number of incidents which prove that some of the English and American newspapers are not much better than our own." Thereupon our contemporary, with a gravity which is almost oppressive, proceeds to relate the convicting anecdotes. Here is a quotation, apparently from an American newspaper, which speaks for itself:

> The editor is absent, the foreman has the toothache, the "devil" is drunk, and trying to drink lager beer out of a boot-jack, and we ain't well ourselves,—so please excuse a poor paper this week.

The condition of this newspaper is very sad indeed, but it is prosperity itself compared with another, "Out West," where the editor,

> "finding it impossible to keep his paper alive, offers his entire establishment, subscribers' accounts, &c., for a clean shirt and a good meal of victuals."

In the next case the paper was issued half-size because "the editor was kept at home to rock the cradle;" while in the final one the unhappy editor, after making vain appeals for "anything that had the 'look' of currency," asked for hewn pieces of wood as an equivalent for the subscription, or if that could not be had, then he would take the logs and hew them himself. *Miramur taciti!* Is it for this then that Mark Twain, Bret Harte, *et hoc genus omne*, exhaust their imaginative brains? We are generally told that contemporary foreign criticism is the judgment of posterity. Have the American humorists ever realised the awful responsibility they incur, by throwing broadcast whimsical inventions which will some day be dug up and accepted as practical illustrations of the habits of an historic people? Have they pictured some future Volnay or Gibbon seriously describing the editor who divided his labours between the cradle and the desk, or him who accepted saw-blocks as subscriptions, and offered his copyright and effects for a clean shirt and a square meal? The evil is now beyond remedy. All we can do is to devoutly pray that, for the sake of trustworthy history, our lusty tongue will perish and become as impenetrable a puzzle as the mystic Etruscan of pre-historic times. At Simla the other day, Mr. Gibbs very conclusively proved that a knowledge of English was necessary to the Indian pupil in order to enable him to understand the sciences. He may get along tolerably without the sciences; but, if only to give a new turn to his existence, cannot Mr. Gibbs or an equally high authority suggest a language which will enable him to understand a joke?

THE Municipal Commissioner has not acceded to the request of the Piscicultural Society, recently formed in Bombay, to be allowed to stock Vehar reservoir with edible fish. At the meeting of the Corporation to-morrow, however, Mr. Macfarlane will propose that the Municipality undertake the task. The Health Officer, we believe, has reported favourably on the scheme, as being likely to prove beneficial to the water, as well as to provide a wholesome article of food.

LATEST NEWS FROM EGYPT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, Oct. 4.

THE Khedive gave a fête at the Ghezireh Palace on Monday night "in honour of the British army." Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Duke of Connaught, and other heads of that army dined with His Highness, and officers of less degree were invited for the subsequent reception. The Palace grounds were prettily illuminated, there was good music, and there were fireworks at intervals. Such scenes are perhaps not rare or unfamiliar, yet the spectacle had a strange interest, with the ripple of the Nile in the silence of the band sounding on the ear as the waters broke against the marble wall of the Palace. Last night the Khedive entertained the army at a nautch, and it was discovered by Anglo-Indians that a nautch in Egypt is much like a nautch in Hindustan. There was the same large room with the guests congregated at one end and along the sides; at the other extremity the performing ladies in rhythmic contortions, endeavouring to express the poetry of motion to the accompaniment of an orchestra of tom-toms. The scene might have been in the house of a wealthy Rajah, but for the incongruity that some of the dancers wore a veil.

The weather is growing rapidly very cool, and the delicious Cairo winter is evidently fast approaching. The army of occupation will enjoy, at all events, a lovely climate, even if the usual winter visitors keep away this season from Egypt and deprive them of much society. There is no reason why the country should not now be visited as in normal times. The question of personal danger need not be given a thought, and all the usual means of communication will be found in working order. Reports state that in the interior the people have settled to their daily work, and the passing excitement has left little or no trace behind. Cairo his resumed its normal aspect and course of life. All the shops and business establishments are open. The inhabitants are on the best of terms with the troops, and the men go singly and unarmed into the bazaar without fear. The soil is unfavourable to fanaticism, and Egypt does not breed Ghazis. The bazaar dealers testify to the practical moderation of their religious views by charging the infidel customer four times the market value of their wares. The Khedive has protested that the British army is rapidly corrupting the morals of his subjects by paying four shillings where one would be enough.

THE HOLY CARPET.

CAIRO, Oct. 6.

YESTERDAY morning there took place one of the great local festivals of the year, and the British army was called upon to lend additional pomp and circumstance to the show. Every year there is sent from Cairo to Mecca with a caravan of pilgrims an emblem of royalty known as the Mahmal. The custom dates from a long past, and no one can give a satisfactory explanation of its origin. The Mahmal serves no practical purpose: it is merely yearly taken to and brought back from Mecca; and the occasions of its departure and return are kept here as public festivals. According to the best authorities, whatever the origin, it has long been regarded by successive rulers of Egypt as nothing more than a symbol of royal state, and as such it is sent with the pilgrims to the great centre of the Mahomedan world. In former years the advent of the day of the departure of the caravan excited a wider interest that it does now, for now-a-days many a pilgrim prefers to perform the journey by rail and steamer to braving the hardships of the desert; but in times past, when all set forth in one body with the Mahmal, it may well be imagined that the many farewells to be said made the day a memorable one to the people of Cairo. The festival, it is said, is being annually shorn of much of its circumstance, and this year, but for the victory of the British arms, it is probable no Mahmal would have gone to Mecca at all. Arabi had little time to think of festivals; and the overdue Mahmal instead of being sent across the desert goes by rail to Suez, and thence by steamer to Jeddah, in order to arrive at Mecca at the appointed time. The streets began very early in the morning to be filled with people making their way to the different roads along which the procession was to pass. Most of the native shops were closed, and the bazaars nearly deserted. The crowds were orderly, and it was more to add to the effect of the coming ceremony than to maintain an order that was never threatened that the British troops partook in the day's proceedings. The procession was to pass from the Citadel through the city, by a winding route, on to the station. There is a long and wide open place before the Citadel, and three sides of this oblong space were lined with 1,200 infantry facing inward; opposite the open front, approached by some steps, was the portico or entrance hall of a small kiosque belonging to the Khedive, behind and on either hand of which towered the walls of the Citadel. In this portico was set a throne of gold and green for the Khedive, having on each side chairs of state for his Ministers, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Garnet, and other officers. The road to the open place coming up on the right of the kiosque was lined for some distance by 800 English infantry, detachments of the three N. I. regiments, and three troops of the Bengal Cavalry, one each from the 2nd and 6th B. C. and 13th B. L. A detachment of Royal Artillery was detailed to fire salutes from the guns of the Citadel; and far away, at the other end of the town, in some open ground before the railway station, was a battery stationed for the same purpose. The streets were left to the charge of the Egyptian police. The throng about the kiosque and ground in front grew very large as the hour of the Khedive's arrival—9 o'clock—approached. The great ladies of Cairo graced the scene in considerable numbers, driving up in the most elegant of broughams, whose noiseless roll contrasted with the clatter of prancing horses and the shouting of gaily-dressed attendants. It is evident the veil will not much longer hold its place in Egyptian fashion as a necessary article of feminine attire. In this in one sense select gathering there were but two or three who wore a covering over their faces. As for the majority, their veils were so transparent that they may be said rather to have revealed than concealed the features. Only a few ladies, apparently of Nubian extraction, were old-fashioned enough to wear a covering of a texture that defied the prying vision. One of their fairer companions, in temporary stress under a severe cold, threw aside her veil altogether and braved the common gaze. Sixty years ago, we read, the Kafir in Egypt was compelled under penalty of death to turn his back when a Pasha's lady drove by in the street. The Khedive's domestic establishment drove up in six carriages under an escort of Egyptian cavalry shortly before His Highness, and peeped down on the scene below from the latticed upper window of the kiosque.

All the chiefs of the British army assembled about the steps to receive the Khedive, and there was a crowd of Egyptian officials. His Highness drove up with Sir E. Malet, Riaz Pasha, and Mahmoud Pasha, in the same carriage, and after a brief greeting took his seat on the throne with the Duke of Connaught at his right hand. The guns from the Citadel fired their salute, and the troops presented arms, as the carriage drove up; and this was the signal for the procession with the Mahmal to appear.

The Mahmal had been taken from its resting place in the Citadel early in the morning, and all preparations being completed, had been in waiting behind the troops and crowd on the opposite side of the open place facing the kiosque. As the last echoes of the salute died away, the troops opened out, and the procession issued slowly forth.

First came a body of twenty or thirty men, dressed as one sees them every day about the streets, in black and white flowing robes, white turban, and red fez. The foremost held in their left hands little drums, which they beat with their right; others bore green and red silken banners with words in Arabic worked on them, probably verses from the Koran; others clanged small castanets; others clapped their hands in rhythm to the sentences from the Koran which all chanted except a few who kept up a monotonous drone on wooden pipes like a flageolet. Then on the back of a tall camel came the Mahmal, and this is what it was to the eye. A square box with a pyramidal top. The box was perhaps four feet each side, and its height five. It was covered with a closely-fitting cloth of a light sandy colour, richly worked in gold with sentences from the Koran. In some places the ground was red silk. The cover descended lower than the box, and was bordered with a fringe of red silk terminating in red and gold tassels. At the four corners of the box were four golden balls, each surmounted by the crescent, and on the apex of the pyramid was another and larger ball, likewise with a crescent above it. A cloth of similar general design to the above covered the camel's neck; a man in the usual everyday clothes led the animal. The box is said to contain nothing, and to be merely a skeleton framework of wood with the covering thrown over. Then followed the Mahmal a string of seven or eight camels, on the first of which was a fat middle-aged man with long hair and beard, and naked to the waist, who ceaselessly rolled his head from side to side. He did not stop the movement during the whole time, perhaps an hour and a half, the procession occupied reaching the railway station. On the next camel was a stately man in a dark-green robe; and on those that followed men beating large copper kettle-drums; some camels carried in addition big bells hung on each side; one was riderless, and from the pummel of the saddle there projected forward in a sloping direction a number of small many-coloured flags. The last carried two large wooden trunks, old and in parts decayed, and its rider was a little child of eight or so, whether a boy or a girl it is difficult to say.

The procession went round in a circuit three times within the open square, the troops the while presenting arms; and then the camels were taken to the Khedive, now standing on the steps of the kiosque. The musicians and others on foot did not advance. The camel bearing the Mahmal knelt down before His Highness, who touched the sacred burthen thrice, and then kissed his hand. The example was followed by several of his Ministers, and the camel rose, and, with those behind, began slowly to make its way through the crowd. It was no easy task for the people, pressed in on every side, pushing and struggling to obtain but a touch of the Mahmal. The English troops that lined the road leading to the kiosque formed column of route and marched to the station, there to await the arrival of the procession, while the Indian infantry and cavalry after saluting fell in behind the camels and marched through the town with them. The roar of the guns from the Citadel announced the departure of the Khedive.

The procession was about an hour and a half travelling to the station, so eagerly was the Mahmal thronged by crowds anxious for the magic touch. The musicians on foot and banner men formed no part of this procession; separated from the camels at the moment referred to above, they came on afterwards, and were joined from time to time as they perambulated the streets by others, until their ranks were much swelled. They kept up their chants and music as they marched along, and the crowd ever and again joined in the refrain.

At length the camels reached the station, and the fact was announced by a salute from the battery near, while the infantry keeping the ground presented arms. In a short time the venerated Mahmal was packed up, and speeding on its way to Suez by special train.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The army is rapidly being broken up. The Cavalry Division, whose exploits will always form one of the prominent features of this short campaign, have been dispersed; the men of the Mounted Infantry have been sent back to their respective corps; the Household Cavalry have left for England; the Dragoons follow; and the Bengal Cavalry go down during the next three days to Suez. Infantry and Artillery are on their move homeward or to India, and the following General Order by Sir Garnet Wolseley marks the end:—"As the army is now being broken up, part remaining in Egypt, and part returning to England, India, and other places, the Commander-in-Chief wishes to thank all ranks for the manner in which they have done their duty throughout the war. After the crowning success at Tel-el-Kebir he had the pleasure of thanking them for their endurance, courage, and gallantry in the field; to those high military virtues they have since added steadiness of conduct in garrison. They have maintained the character of the regiments to which they belong, and have shown to the people of Cairo that Her Majesty's soldiers, both British and Indian, are as conspicuous for excellence of behaviour in camp and quarters as they have already proved themselves gallant troops before an enemy. Her Majesty the Queen has every reason to be proud of her soldiers who have served in Egypt. In her name and on her behalf Sir Garnet Wolseley thanks them most heartily for their valour and their discipline, and for himself he begs to assure them that he will ever remember with the utmost pride that he had the honour and the good fortune to command them in this short but decisive campaign."

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

With regard to the part of the force remaining in Egypt, nothing is yet known as to its composition or as to the staff. It seems to be decided in principle that the force will number not more than 8,000 at the outside. These things, however, will doubtless be known ere this letter reaches you. The spectacle of the daily departure of troops may, those who know the Egyptian character say, tempt the people to some foolhardy effort at mischief. It would be to their interest to know that the force that will remain will be powerful enoug[illegible] down mob violence with the strong hand. [illegible] sent there seems to be loyalty and to spa[illegible] Khedive. This morning some of the impr[illegible] Arabists, as they are called, were being re[illegible] from one prison to another, when as they w[illegible] driven through the streets the mob recognis[illegible] them and hooted them and pelted them [illegible] stones.

THE EGYPTIAN GENDARMERI[illegible]

The forces that are to take the pl[illegible] time, of the army of occupation are [illegible] vaguely defined at present as a [illegible] But the institution of a gendarmerie [illegible] termed, that is, of an armed police, incl[illegible] a portion of the scheme of the Egyptian [illegible] ment for the reorganization of the existing [illegible] A small standing army, it is proposed, sh[illegible] be maintained. Their work would consist [illegible] wholly of garrison duty in Upper Egypt, where [illegible] organized and armed body of man is needed to [illegible] tect the frontier towns and villages against [illegible] raids of nomad Bedouins. At present the duty [illegible] performed chiefly by a force of Bashi-Bazouks, 2,800 in number. These men mostly come from Candia, Albania, and Syria, and they are quartered in this part of the country, where they settle down with their families. In addition to garrison work they furnish escorts to the pilgrim caravans from Cairo to Mecca. In organization they are an irregular cavalry, and are said to be but little under control of the Egyptian authorities. One of the duties of the new army will be to replace these men. As the ruling idea is to reduce, as far as circumstances will allow, the foreign element in the service of the country, the army is to be composed of natives of Egypt. Nothing appears to have been yet settled as to its strength, but probably it will number from 3,000 to 4,000 of all ranks.

An armed constabulary has ever proved a weak instrument for the detection of crime. The old Bengal police, which was essentially a force of this kind, however admirable a body in other respects, history records had this defect; and the Irish Constabulary is another instance in point. Therefore the proposed gendarmerie will be supplemented by a civil police force whose chief function will be the detection of crime. The force will be exclusively Egyptian, and will, no doubt, be practically the present body of police with some improvements in organization.

There already exists a native gendarmerie of some 5,000 men, all old soldiers, and described as a finer body than the regular army. Many of them, it may be presumed, fought in the ranks of Arabi's army, and they are also accused of having been in most cases the chief instigators of the murders of Europeans in the interior during the late disturbances. Those stationed in Cairo may now be seen peacefully patrolling the streets, their long-barrelled Lefauchause revolvers on their hips. The whole body of them it is proposed to abolish, and their place will be taken by Baker Pasha's exclusively European gendarmerie. Recruitment for this force has, we know, already begun on the Continent. The preference is to be given to Swiss recruits, but as there is no prospect of Switzerland supplying the whole force of 5,000, Italians, Spaniards, and Albanians are after them to be engaged. It is deemed desirable that Frenchmen should not at present be enlisted, though there is no actual prohibition excluding men of that nationality. The force will be officered by Englishmen, and no doubt the English Government will lend their assistance to the Egyptian authorities in obtaining gentlemen with the requisite qualifications. Of course officers of the army will be those most suited for the work. The gendarmerie will constitute the chief guardians of order throughout Egypt.

The duty will doubtless be fulfilled without difficulty, for the people of Egypt are a mild race, having no turbulent passions to prompt them to disorder. Yet, perhaps, we shall more accurately comprehend the nature of the force if we look upon it as the guardian of order indeed, but more primarily intended to guard the Khedive upon his throne. Triumphal entries into Cairo cannot disguise the fact that upon the courage and devotion of the gendarmerie the Khedive's dominion will finally depend. It will be the *ultima ratio* that he will be able to apply to intriguing Pashas and possible imitators of Arabi. Aliens to the country, having no sympathies with the people, the gendarmerie will be the servants of the Throne alone. In whatever freaks of nomenclature we may choose to indulge in designating the force, such will be its real character, and in this light will it appear to the Egyptians. The presence of the force will tend to excite the very passions it is intended to subdue, and among a people of independence and spirit would be the fruitful source of many Arabis. But with the Egyptians the chances undoubtedly are largely in favour of the experiment proving an entire success, for of all the races of the earth they appear to be the most indifferent as to who their rulers for the time being are.

EGYPTIAN REWARDS.

CAIRO, Oct. 10.

A COMPANY of the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) was sent down to Tel-el-Kebir to-day, information having been received that Bedouins and villagers of the neighbourhood were digging up bodies from the battlefield, in the hope, no doubt, of obtaining plunder. The presence of the Highlanders will put a summary stop to these courses.

The Khedive has been distributing among the British army a copious supply of the orders of the Osmanieh and Medjidieh. Every officer who has taken part in the campaign has received or will receive one or other of these decorations. General Macpherson, with other Generals of Divisions, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Duke of Connaught have received the Grand Cross of the Osmanieh. Two native officers of each Indian regiment are also to be among the recipients of the decorations.

Thirty native officers and non-commissioned officers—five from each of the six corps that have served in the campaign—are to go on a fortnight's visit to England under charge of Colonel Pennington, 13th B. L. We learn that they are to be presented to the Queen, who will herself give each man the medal for the campaign. No doubt they will hold their own amid all the press [illegible] home-returning warriors. Colonel Penningto[illegible] must indeed see that his charges carefully improv[illegible] their minds during the visit, and do not dal[illegible] overmuch in ladies' drawing-rooms. Mrs. Le[illegible] Hunter, we may be sure, has her eye upon them already.

The Egyptian medal, rumour has it, is to be in the form of a bronze cross attached to a sky-blue ribbon; and it is further said that there are to be three clasps, one for Tel-el-Mahuta, one for Kassassin (August 28), and one for Tel-el-Kebir. Without questioning the claims of these engagements to be specially distinguished, there are two other feats whose title to special commemoration should not be overlooked, the capture of Zagazig, and the march of the cavalry on Cairo.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

SUEZ, Oct. 12.

THE embarkation of the Indian troops is being conducted with admirable celerity and admirable management by Captain Melliss, A. Q. M. G. The greater portion of the Indian Contingent has already left, and by the end of next week the last [illegible] that force will have gone from Egypt. The [illegible] forth Highlanders, as your readers are aware, d[illegible] return to Aden, nor the 1st Battalion Manch[illegible] Regiment to India. The Highlanders, how[illegible] return the two companies of the 78th that [illegible] done the campaign with them, and the 2nd B[illegible] lion Manchester Regiment and the 2nd Batt[illegible] Derbyshire Regiment go to India, and have in[illegible] already left Alexandria for their destination. [illegible] Head-quarters Staff have secured for the r[illegible] journey their old quarters on the Hydasp[illegible] which vessel they came out, and her fame ha[illegible] spread abroad, there has been a great demand [illegible] berths aboard her.

The troops are being shipped off within a [illegible] hours of their arrival. Suez has accommodation [illegible] shipping out of proportion to the importance of [illegible] place, and its conveniences have been of [illegible] advantage for the Indian Contingent. The railw[illegible] runs on to the jetties, and stores and men can b[illegible] carried to and from the ship's side. The 7th, th[illegible] 20th, and the 29th N. I. have been comfortab[illegible] rolled down from Cairo by the train, picking [illegible] detachments left at Ismailia, Serapeum, and Chalo[illegible] and at the journey's end have found themselv[illegible] beside the vessels appointed for their transp[illegible] eastward, and in perhaps an hour are steam[illegible] down the Gulf of Suez.

It has been the lot of the cavalry to march fr[illegible] Cairo. This was perhaps unavoidable, thoug[illegible] there seems no good reason why they should hav[illegible] been compelled to make a march of betwe[illegible] twenty-five and thirty miles a day, as they ha[illegible] been doing. Like the infantry, they are at on[illegible] put aboard ship on arrival here, and as a se[illegible] voyage is a trying operation for horses, it seem[illegible] probable there will be a high mortality during th[illegible] journey among these animals, which are not i[illegible] the best of condition after the fatigues of the[illegible] long marches.

Suez wears its usual woeful aspect, much as [illegible] did when the troops first landed here in Au[illegible] except that there appear to be more natives [illegible] now than at that period. The migration of t[illegible] native population when it was known th[illegible] British troops were about to occupy th[illegible] place was, it is said, very large. But th[illegible] emigrants presently took heart of grace, and gradu[illegible] ally came back to their homes and business. T[illegible] European portion of the population are quite [illegible] ease in their minds at the prospect of the depa[illegible] ture of the troops.

Latterly the only troops at Suez have been [illegible] men of the three native infantry regiments tha[illegible] have taken part in the campaign. Colonel Griffith of the Madras Infantry, has been in command. Various of Her Majesty's ships have been in har[illegible] bour, so that had their services been required a[illegible] any time a naval brigade could have reinforced the infantry.

A base hospital under charge of Brigade-Surgeon Thornton has been doing its quiet work here, whil[illegible] certain magnificent events elsewhere have had al[illegible] eyes upon them. The sickness among the India[illegible] Contingent has happily been very slight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, OCT. 25, MORNING.

Parliament reassembled last evening, when a vote was at once passed that Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary Procedure Bill should take precedence of all other business. Mr. Gladstone expressed his determination of adhering to the first rule of procedure, but will modify others.

It is intended to propose a vote of thanks in Parliament on Thursday next to the army for their services in Egypt, whereupon the Lords will adjourn until the 10th November.

ILLNESS OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.

Advices from Tunis state that the Bey is dying.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence which has extended over a period of two years between Arabi, the Sultan, and certain Pashas has been discovered.

VISIT OF NATIVE OFFICERS TO ENGLAND.

Two European officers, thirty-two native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Indian army will sail from Egypt on the 30th instant for England, to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

With reference to the statement made by a contemporary regarding the reconstruction of the Quetta Railway, I have the best authority, from several sources, for stating that the whole scheme has been relegated to official pigeon-holes, whence it may possibly emerge in the far distant future.

The Commander-in-Chief's tour has merely to deal with the distribution of the troops at the outposts and the construction of barracks or sites of land to be recovered. The meeting between the Commander-in-Chief and General Hardinge at Quetta is brought about through the wishes of the Bombay Government, without reference to any question of the reconstruction of the Quetta Railway.

SALARIES IN THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Sir Ashley Eden's scheme for revision of salaries in the Opium Department has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's Council the Hon'ble Major Baring will move that the Indian Paper Currency Acts as amended be passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert will introduce a Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act, and move it be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite moves for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money for agricultural improvements.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here last night.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived at Suez from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Scotsman arrived here from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast to-day.

LISBON, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 23rd instant.

PORT SAID, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Saigon. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·6

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. 75·9
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 82·5
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 87·2
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 86·2

WE publish a supplement to-day, containing English news received by the mail which arrived yesterday evening.

IF Reuter's announcement of the time the mail-steamer Surat left Aden for Bombay had been correct, she would have had to be credited with a marvellously fast passage. The fastest trip yet recorded between Aden and Bombay occupied a trifle over five days, and if the Surat had left at 10 p. m. on Friday last, as Reuter telegraphed, she would, arriving here before six o'clock yesterday evening, have accomplished the passage in four days and twenty hours. But the fact is that the Surat left Aden, not on Friday, but on Thursday night.

A PUBLIC holiday on the occasion of the entertainment to the Indian Contingent is announced by a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday afternoon. The notification runs as follows :—"His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a public holiday, and to direct the closing of Government offices on Saturday, the 28th instant, being the day fixed for the public entertainment of troops returning from Egypt."

THE troops just returned from Egypt who are to be entertained on Saturday afternoon will march through some of the principal streets of the Fort first, starting from the maidan near the Cooperage, and passing along the road by the Young Men's Christian Association, down Rampart-row and the Esplanade Main-road, turning round by the Queen's statue, and marching to the Oval by the Mayo-road.

THE HON'BLE W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., President of the Education Commission, arrived in Bombay by the Raichore mail-train yesterday forenoon. He got out at the Byculla railway station and drove to the bungalow of Mr. Justice West, whose guest he is to be during his stay here.

THE Education Commission commences its session here to-day. Regarding its work at Madras, the local *Mail* says the Commission has examined thirty-three witnesses, and received statements or memorials or addresses from about fifty other individuals, Municipal Corporations, and public bodies. It has visited the leading twenty educational institutions in Madras city, and about twenty-five schools or colleges in four of the provincial centres of private educational enterprise. Whatever may be the conclusions at which it arrives, it has, at any rate, our contemporary adds, taken the trouble to learn the complete facts regarding education in the Madras Presidency. But Madras is not altogether satisfied. A correspondent writes to the *Times* to complain that "not a single Eurasian gentleman has given evidence before the Commission."

MR. WILLIE GRANT, barrister, was to apply to the Madras High Court on Monday for suspension of the sentences passed upon the Salem rioters.

THE necessary surveys having been completed, work has been begun upon the East Indian Railway bridge over the Hooghly.

IT is reported that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the adoption of Sir Ashley Eden's scheme for the revision of salaries in the Opium Department, and the new scale of pay will probably take effect from the 1st of next month.

THE Viceroy has given his assent to the Act recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council "to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878."

A GOA paper, the *Ultramar*, states that "preparations are being made at Goa for the reception of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who is expected there shortly."

THE latest date for application for admission of exhibits at the International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London next year has been extended from 1st September, 1882, to the 1st January, 1883.

SIR DONALD STEWART will have experience of a variety of modes of travelling in the course of his cold weather tour. A great part of the journey will, of course, be performed by rail, but his Excellency's programme extends beyond the present scope of the railway systems, and here other modes of locomotion will be brought into use. On the journey to Quetta 82 miles, from the present terminus of the Punjab Frontier Railway, will be performed by tonga dâk, and from Quetta His Excellency and party will ride 139 miles *viâ* Gunduk, Kuch, Durgai, Sharigh, Hurnai, Spintangi, Gundakui, and Nari to Sibi. From the latter station they will have railway accommodation all the way to Morar, whence a a special dak will be laid to Ujain, nearly 200 miles. From Ujain, after crossing the river, not at present spanned by the railway, the Holkar and Neemuch and the Bhopal lines will take them to Hoshungabad, whence they will have to ride on elephants some miles, before completing the journey to Bhopal in carriages. At Bhopal the Commander-in-Chief will pay a visit to Her Highness the Begum. A repetition of the carriages and elephants returning to Hoshungabad will complete the tour, with the exception of the comparatively easy railway journey, *viâ* Itarsi and Jubbulpore, to Calcutta, where His Excellency and party are timed to arrive on the evening of the 1st January.

THE general official crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 17th instant describe the condition of affairs on the whole as satisfactory. In Bengal plentiful rain was reported from nearly all districts, the result of which was to greatly benefit the late rice crop. Owing to previous deficiency in the rainfall, however, this crop is not expected to be a satisfactory one this year. The autumn harvest has yielded a good crop save in one or two places where the outturn is reported below the average. In Madras, where also general rain fell during the week under report prospects are good; and Mysore and Coorg are equally fortunate. In some districts of the North-West Provinces, the crops were suffering from want of rain, and prices showed a tendency to rise. The Punjab crop prospects are good, only two places, the Hissar division and Umballa district, being mentioned as likely to yield a harvest below the average. There is some cholera in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and cattle-disease is mentioned as being prevalent in several districts.

MR. LARKINS and his party of assistants, workmen, &c., whose object is to extend the Government telegraph line from Tavoy to the borders of Siam, arrived on the 10th inst. at Rangoon. The party consists, beside Mr. Larkins, of four sub-inspectors, eighteen linemen, one syrang, two tindals, eighty lascars, two native doctors, one sirdar, ten mahouts, eleven coolies, one jemadar, three clerks, two hundred and fifty-three coolies, four bheesties, fourteen chuprassees (peons), and four bazaarmen. At Tavoy Mr. Assistant Superintendent Matthews, Inspectors Cole and Nailer, and Signaller Burby from Madras will join the party, which will be one of the largest that the Telegraph Department has ever had on one work. The task to be accomplished is, however, not a light one ; heavy jungle has to be cleared nearly the whole way from Tavoy to Emu, in Siam, about a hundred and twenty miles. The work will be commenced immediately on the arrival of the party at Tavoy, and will, it is expected, be completed before the commencement of the rains, in March, 1883.

THE All-England Eleven who are on their way to Australia, under the captaincy of the Hon. Ivo Bligh, played a match at Colombo, having a day to spare there, against a team of eighteen local players. The Eighteen went in first and scored 92, and succeeded in getting the great guns all out for 155, of which Leslie scored the best contribution (23), the Hon. Ivo Bligh made 20, C. T. Studd and Barlow each 19, G. F. Vernon 18, E. F. S. Tylecote 17, and A. G. Steel 16. There was not time for a second innings to be played, but the Colombians managed to lose 7 of their wickets for 16 runs, Bates taking six of the seven.

THE *Pioneer* has a long article directed against "the stupid and vicious custom" of locking railway-carriage doors. The conclusion arrived at is that "carriage doors shall never be locked except for the purpose of protecting reserved carriages." An order somewhat to this effect is already in force on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and it would tend greatly to the comfort of passengers, probably, if it were adopted on all lines.

IT is reported from Devalla, on what is pronounced by the *South of India Observer* to be "unquestionable authority," that seventy-five ounces of retorted gold (6 lbs. 3 oz.) have been taken from the cleaning up of the Phœnix battery of 10 stamps during the past week. The tailings and pyrites are saved, but not yet treated, and of these according to measurement there are 660 tons. This return of retorted gold gives on the measurement of 660 tons, a little over 2 dwts. per ton. Apart from these returns of the Phœnix Company, the *Madras Mail* knows, "from an equally reliable source," that 60 or 70 ounces of retorted gold have been sent home from the South-East Wynaad Company. These results may appear small, the paper remarks, "but when it is taken into consideration that the pyrites, sulphides, and tailings have not been treated, which Mr. Groves stated in his speech in London in August last will give 3 oz. per ton, this result must be considered satisfactory. These are the first real results arrived at from the Companies in Wynaad, and should go far to convince the most unbelieving as to the ultimate success of the Indian gold fields."

THE recent earthquake in Cachar commenced by a severe shock about nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th September. There were many oscillations and tremors during the day, and at 9 p.m. a second shock of some severity. The 14th was not distinguished by anything unusual, but some little time after midnight on the night of the 14-15th, and again at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 15th, the whole of the district was alarmed by a renewal of the shocks. The tremblings on the 13th September damaged the *cutcherry* and generally made their occurrence unpleasantly felt throughout the district ; but at Burnie-braes, it is reported, a *pucca* house collapsed. The earthquake, indeed, is put down as being the most severe since 1869, when the course of the river was changed.

IT is said that Sir G. Wolseley and Sir B. Seymour were offered either a pension of £2,000 for life or a sum of £50,000. Very naturally, and very wisely, they elected to take the latter.

DIFFICULTIES will, it is thought, arise to prevent Lieut.-Genl. Sir Garnet Wolseley receiving the rank of general in the army. Promotion, it is remarked, was denied Sir Frederick Roberts when he came home from Afghanistan, and, on the same principle, it cannot well be given to General Wolseley, who certainly has not done more—if, indeed, he has done as much—as Sir Frederick Roberts did, in a military sense, in his march from Kabul to Kandahar. General Wolseley's services to the Government have been rewarded by a peerage to be accompanied, of course, by a money grant. The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks :—To promote General Wolseley to the rank of general over the heads of the twenty officers now his seniors would be a very unwise step, and we trust the military authorities will not sanction any proposal of the kind which may be made to them. There is already a widespread feeling that Sir Frederick Roberts was not treated as liberally as he ought to have been, for reasons which we need not mention. General Wolseley's promotion would have the effect of making this feeling all the more general, and might consequently do both Sir Garnet and the service a considerable amount of injury.

THE *Solicitor's Journal* states that Arabi's counsel, Mr. A. Meyrick Broadley, is a member of the English bar of several years' standing. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term 1869, and is now an advocate at the Consular Court at Tunis.

SPEAKING at Louth, Mr. Heneage, M. P., said he could state, as a matter of fact, that Sir G. Wolseley laid down all his plans at the War Office before he went out to Egypt, and that he had carried out those plans to the letter.

IT is stated that at a meeting of the Administrative Board of the Suez Canal Company on Oct. 3, the French and English members came to a complete agreement in favour of the improvement of the Maritime Canal.

A TELEGRAM from Malta states that Midshipman de Chair has arrived at that port on board the Alexandra in good health.

IT is stated that Colonel Gordon, the Commandant-General of the Cape forces, lately visited Tembuland in company with the Commission appointed to settle the affairs of that territory. On August 30 he left for Basutoland with Mr. Sauer, the Native Minister. He is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the military arrangements of the colony, and to be strongly in favour of replacing the Cape Mounted Rifles with an efficient police force. He considers that the colony obtains no adequate return for the £400,000 a year which it spends upon its military forces. He is believed to be in favour of the ultimate employment of natives as a frontier police.

SEVERAL cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred recently at Modane, on the French side of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The mail bags are consequently to be disinfected, and a commission of doctors and chemists have arrived to make an investigation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE Government tranports conveying the Indian Contingent back from Egypt are comming in fast. Thirty-four vessels have been engaged for the purpose, of which sixteen have already arrived, and eighteen others are on the way out to Bombay. Those that have arrived are the Deccan with the H-1 Royal Artillery, the Armenia and the Galatia with the 7-1 Royal Artillery, the Alleghany with the Madras Sappers and Miners, the Boskenna Bay with bearers' column and transport department, the India with Seaforth Highlanders and the 7th Bengal N. I., the Bhundara, Wistow Hall, Northern, and Chindwara with the 13th Bengal Lancers, the Ischia with transport Department, the Duke of Argyle and the Montreal with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, the Cambodia with transport department, the Persian Monarch, with a portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and the Serapis with the 20th and 29th N. I. disembarked at Kurrachee. Of the abovementioned vessels, the India, the Alleghany, the Ischia, and the Persian Monarch arrived yesterday.

The India, Captain C. M. Day, left Suez on the 11th instant with 2nd company of the Seaforth Highlanders and the 7th Bengal N. I. and details, including 20 officers, 206 British rank and file, 784 native rank and file, 274 followers, and 7 officers' horses. The names of the officers are :—Major A. Murray, Captain S. C. Justice, Lieut. Craigie-Halkett, Lieut. A. L. Campbell, Lieut. C. F. S. Ewart, Lieut. C. Mackenzie, Lieut. H. D. Macpherson, and Surgeon J. F. Williamson, of the Seaforth Highlanders ; and Colonel H. Worsley, Major G. Logan, Major B. G. Vyoyan, Lieut. J. F. Worlledge, Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, Lieut. E. B. Burton, Lieut. A. E. Whistler, and Surgeon T. R. Macdonald of the 7th Bengal N. I. ; also Surgeon-Major Edge, Surgeon Shernan, and Surgeon Bigg, of the Army Medical Department, Lieut. Goodwin and 27 men of the R. E., Rev. J. Henderson, 8 warrant officers, and two apothecaries. The India anchored yesterday morning opposite the Government Dockyard. The troops got into barges which were towed by a steamer into Sassoon Dock where they disembarked. The Seaforth Highlanders are encamped in tents near the Colaba Depôt, and the 7th Bengal. N. I., in the Sassoon Dock sheds, where they will respectively remain until the 29th instant.

The Alleghany, Captain J. Rea, left Suez on the 9th instant with the Madras Sappers and Miners, consisting of 4 warrant officers, 262 men, 267 followers, 6 horses, and 92 mules. The names of the officers are Major A. F. Hamilton, Lieut. C. H. Darling, Lieut. W. D. Lindley, and Surgeon F. Hoey. The men and animals disembarked at the Prince's Dock and are encamped on the Esplanade.

The Ischia, Captain J. MacDonald, arrived in harbour at midnight on the 24th instant, having left Suez on the 11th instant, with Sergent O'Neil, Mr. T. D. Costa, 209 followers, and 443 mules. The mules and followers disembarked at the Prince's Dock yesterday and are encamped on the Esplanade.

The s. s. Persian Monarch, Captain Duncombe, arrived in harbour at 12 noon yesterday from Suez, having on board 122 native officers and rank and file 6th Bengal Cavalry, 134 horses, 76 ponies, 111 mules, 305 followers and the following officers :—Major S. Barrow, 10th B. L., Captain C. Gordon and Lieutenant Paul, 6th B. C., Surgeon-Major Fergusson, A. M. D., Surgeon Gillies, I. M. D. The Persian Monarch left Suez on the 13th instant, and had a calm passage throughout. She is a large vessel belonging to the "Monarch line" trading between London and New York, and usually carries emigrants, of whom she can accommodate 1,500. At Aden there were a number of transport coaling ; finding some difficulty in the operation owing to the scarcity of coolies. In the Red Sea the European stokers found the heat—130° fearful and it was difficult to remain in the stoke room.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DONALD STEWART will pay a three days' visit to Agra in December : when there will be a levée and a review of the troops in garrison.

CAPTAIN MILLS, Adjutant of the Agra Volunteers, has joined his appointment at Agra.

MAJOR BROUGH'S Battery of Artillery, now quartered in the Agra Fort, goes to Calcutta in November. Major Glass's Battery takes its place.

DR. A. C. DERENZY, C. B., Deputy Surgeon General of the Punjab Frontier Force, retires from the service in December next. The *Englishman* remarks that few officers of the Indian Medical Service can point to so long and useful a career as Dr. DeRenzy. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1881, and was recently granted a good service pension. He has served in India for upwards of thirty-years ; and during his tenure of office as Sanitary Commissioner, in the Punjab and in Assam, he has, by his energy, insight, and powers of persuasion, inaugurated many very important reforms.

PRIVATE DEENBUND SING, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, has been awarded the silver medal and a prize of Rs. 100, as the best shot in the native armies of the three Presidencies, in last year's annual course of musketry.

COLONEL TANNER arrived by the Mail steamer yesterday evening.

THE design on the reverse of the medal for Egypt is to be a Sphinx, with the word "Egypt" and the date 1882. On the other side will be the Queen's Head, the same as that on the Ashantee medal. The colour of the riband and number of claps to accompany the medal have not yet been decided upon.

THE Queen will hold a review of the troops returning from Egypt at Windsor, Aldershot, or in Hyde Park, as in the case of the troops returning victorious from Ashantee. At this parade a select number of native officers and non-commissioned officers from the Indian Contingent to the number of fifty will also be present.

THE special correspondent of the *Standard* says that the first man who surmounted the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir was private Donald Cameron of the Black Watch Highlanders, who fell dead, shot through the head.

ASSUMING all the particulars of the recent attack on outposts in Egypt to be correct, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, Colonel Pennington, of the Bengal Lancers, has certainly earned the Victoria Cross, and the few men who charged with him, the Order of Merit. This is just a case when the V.C. should be given. The officer showed coolness, presence of mind, and a readiness to sacrifice his life for the safety of others.

THE Committee appointed to consider the question of assimilating the appointments and uniform of the Bombay Cavalry have sent in various recommendations which, it is stated, will shortly be carried into effect. Dark green has been chosen as the universal colour ; four out of the seven corps already wearing green. All the appointments, saddlery, &c., are to be exactly alike, the only distinctive marks left being the turbans and the horse plumes of the officers. The expensive Hussar full-dress tunic is to be abolished. In future, therefore, officers transferred on promotion will only have to get a new horse plume and a different turban, instead of being put to the expense of new uniforms. The steel scabbards have been discarded, and the tulwar is to replace the English sword.

MR. DORABJEE PUDUMJEE (the crack Parsee Rifle shot) at Poona, on the 19th October, made the biggest total ever yet recorded in India with the match rifle. He made a score of 147 out of a possible 150, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards for the Viceroy's Cup, in the W. I. R. A. matches ; the highest recorded score previously being that of Captain Bailey, of the 2nd Devonshire Regiment, in 1881, when he carried off the Viceroy's Cup in the N. I. R. A. with 146. The *Pioneer* is guilty of a slight breach of confidence in making this announcement, as the W. I. R. A. Committee, we believe, did not wish to have the score published at present, for fear it might deter intending competitors from entering. But if Mr. Pudumjee's score for first prize requires beating, there would be all the more honour in beating it ; and at any rate there are other prizes in the match. Mr. Pudumjee made the possible score of 50 at 800, and again at 900 yards, and 47 at 1,000 yards.

LORD WOLSELEY'S SOLILOQUY.

At last : and no one says 'twas luck, mere luck,
Made him Lord Wolseley ! I have overcome
More than Egyptians, Zulus, Ashantees—
The Senior United Service Club,
The fogies who could never see the use
Of teaching soldiers what they never knew.
Is it too much to hope that H. R. H.
May moderate the enthusiasm for
Our Other General which *I* made him feel ?
But soft, reflect—I must not scorn the lesson
Of the late past, and seem to praise myself.
For I have suffered somewhat from the mob,
Who mouthed "Sir Garnet ;" yea, at every turn,
Whether the deed were great or little, lauded me
Ad nauseam. Did I help them ? Come, confess,
Sir Garnet, to Lord Wolseley : did you say,
"Thus have we done great things, in sooth, but cheered
By England's plaudits ; we—the men who worked
Around me, all obedient to my will,
Swift to effect whatever I decreed ;
There never was or will be such a staff,
Because, dear friends, you know I chose them all."
There is a power—I feel it—in this brain,
But, hum ! there may be something after all
In old Magdalla's way of taking praise,
As if he wondered how the world could think
He had done aught to merit it : or his,
The man who would have written on his tomb
The simple words, "Here lieth Henry Lawrence,
Who tried to do his duty."

Z.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

As will be seen from the notification appearing in another part of the paper, Government have been pleased to grant a close holiday on Saturday next. The Honorary Secretaries have been most unremitting in their endeavours to make the entertainment as successful as possible. They have moved the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Association to join in celebrating the holiday, and the native merchants and tradespeople generally will, we hope, also close their places of business on Saturday and join in the movement. The troops of the Contingent will be played to the Oval by the bands of local regiments from their respective camps, and will parade through Rampart-row, passing round the Queen's Statue, and back by Mayo-road to the triumphal arch leading into the Oval. The Bombay Club has determined to decorate its premises with flags, &c., Messrs. Watson and Co. are to do the same, and we understand that a circular has been sent round asking that the same thing may be done at the other business places in Rampart-row.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, for the information of the public in general, to ask the Honorary Secretaries of the above entertainment, the hour at which admission to the entertainment will be given, as the time has not been mentioned in the advertisements, or on the tickets of admission that have been issued.

R. C.

THE following is an extract from district orders by Brigadier-General H. Carnegy, Commanding the Bombay District, dated yesterday :—

"The troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force quartered in Bombay will parade on Saturday, the 28th October, as follows :—Cavalry dismounted in undress, Infantry in undress without Arms or accoutrements. They will march independently to a parade ground west of the Cooperage, where they will be formed at 3-30 p. m. (Madras Time) in column facing east, under the command of the senior officer present.

Line of March.—The column will move off by fours from the right, preceded by all the regimental bands, along the road which passes the Young Men's Christian Association, down Hornby-row, round the Queen's statue, and back by Mayo-road to the triumphal arch leading into the Oval. Ambulance cart to follow European troops."

The following sums were paid into the Bank on Tuesday and Wednesday last :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged.	7,795
Mr. A. W. Forde ...	25
Mr. L. R. W. Forrest ...	100
Hon. C. G. Kemball... ...	50
Mr. W. Wordsworth ...	50
Mr. C. Marks... ...	25
Mr. S. N. Fox... ...	25
Mr. A. W. Fanshawe ...	30
Mr. C. F. Farran ...	100
Major A. B. Portman ...	30
Mr. J. C. D. Aguiar... ...	20
Mr. C. B. Braham ...	25
Mr. Thos. H. Greig ...	10
Messrs. Ralli Brothers ...	100
Mr. James Bapty ...	25
Mr. V. R. Luxmonjee ...	10
Mr. Purshotum Odhowjee ...	10
Mr. Nowrojee J. Gumadia ...	25
Mr. Arthur Huson ...	10
Mr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee ...	10
Dustoor Jamsetjee Muncherjee ...	10
Mr. J. R. Morgan ...	25
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee ...	20
Mr. Dady D. Ghandy ...	10
Mr. Dossabhoy N. Wadia... ...	5
Messrs. Vishram Ebram & Co. ...	50
Mr. Nagardass Sobhagdass ...	50
H. H. the Nawab of Cambay ...	200
H. H. the Maharajah of Edar ...	200
Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons.	25
H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore ...	1,000
Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy ...	10
Mr. Shantaram Jagonnath ...	5
Messrs. Vijbhucundass and Thakordass Atmaram ...	40
Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam ...	20
Mr. W. C. Anderson ...	10
Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhoy Cama ...	15
Mr. Heerjee Ardaseer Dady ...	15
Mr. D. N. Dady ...	10
Mr. Hormusjee Nowrosjee ...	10
Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy ...	5
Mr. J. M. Sleaten ...	10
Mr. S. Hodgert ...	10
Mr. L. P. Russell ...	10
Messrs. P. Grant and Son ...	25
Dr. J. F. Gonsalves... ...	10
Mr. Sorabjee Dinshaw ...	10
Dr. Sakharam Arjoon ...	25
Mr. Khursetjee R. Cama... ...	10
Mr. R. L. Sands ...	10
Mr. B. H. Hadow ...	5
Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote ...	20
Mr. C. A. Beyts ...	10
Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey and Sons ...	100
Dr. Fazulbhoy Cassimjee... ...	10
Mr. Thackersey Mooljee ...	100
Colonel A. Phelp ...	25
Mr. Jehangeer C. Jehangeer ...	100
Mr. J. W. Orr... ...	25
Mr. H. W. Graham... ...	20
Mr. F. Rowland ...	30
Mr. E. B. Carroll ...	25
Mr. Joomabhoy [illegible]alljee ...	50
Mr. R. N. Mant ...	10
Mr. F. L. Latham ...	50
Mr. Shivshanker Govindram ...	10
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ...	25
Rao Bahadoor Luchmon Singh...	15
Mr. W. B. Fellows ...	10
Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass ...	25
Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash ...	25
Mr. Sorabjee D. Dubash ...	11
Mr. Cowasjee D. Dubash	11
Mr. Furdoonjee F. Karaka ...	11
Mr. Jehangeershaw Erachshaw ...	10
Mr. T. Sugden ...	30
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar...	100
Mr. Permanandass Jeewandass ...	50
Mr. J. J. Barrett ...	15
Mr. J. McLeod Campbell ...	50
Messrs. Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy Powwalla and Sons ...	15
Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla ...	15
Mr. D. Rae ...	10
Mr. T. W. Wood ...	50
Mr. C. B. Prikhard ...	25
Mr. James Thorburn ...	25
Mr. "W." ...	10
Mr. "G. B. S." ...	10
Mr. C. R. Hawkins ...	5
Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomonjee and Co...	25
Mr. A. C. Clark ...	15
Capt. H. W. Brent ...	50
Mr. J. R. K. Johnson ...	50
Major-General C. J. Merriman ...	30
Mr. H. W. Jones ...	25
Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia ...	100
Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia ...	20
Mr. Edward Miller ...	25
Mr. W. W. Squire ...	10
Mr. Thomas H. Moore ...	20
Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons ...	50
Mr. G. Hewitt ...	10
Mr. H. C. Radford ...	10
The Raja Saheb of Wankaner ...	50
Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee ...	5
Capt. Allan Russell... ...	10
Mr. "S. A." ...	10
Mr. Stewart ...	5
Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I. ...	50
Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. ...	100
Messrs. Ebram Noordeen and Co. ...	50
Total ...	...Rs. 12,193

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.—The barometer has risen in most places and the depressions over Burmah is disappearing. North-easterly and northerly breezes are holding over the Bay of Bengal, and the weather is fine except in Southern India, where the sky is overcast and the weather showery.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(25th October, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·985	84·0	NW	10	0·00
Surat	·915	86·1	ENE	5	0·00
Bombay	·931	82·5	E	7	0·00
Ratnagiri	·932	92·0	ESE Fresh.	...	0·00
Karwar	·924	80·1	NE Fresh.	...	0·00
Mangalore ..	·925	81·5	S	2	0·00
Calicut	·918	80·6	Calm.	6	00·1
Cochin	·913	83·1	N	1	0·00
Masulipatam.	·929	82·8	N	4	0·00
Madras	·930	81·3	NW	5	0·00
Negapatam ..	·926	81·9	W	1	00·8

DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES, CAT'S-EYES, OPALS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS.

MR. STREETER,
NEW BOND ST., LONDON
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANT,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES
GOLDSMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as formerly carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL and EMANUEL BROS., of Bevis Marks.

Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Local Self-government literature is becoming so voluminous, that I begin to fear few will take the trouble to extract ideas from the mass of phrases and mere echoes of thought with which the subject is deluged. The key-note of the scheme is the emancipation of certain public bodies when assembled for consultation and deliberation from official direction and control. To this principle you have already given an unqualified adhesion. I am aware that in many places in this Presidency the efficiency of the Boards has to a great extent been dependent on the energy and capacity of the Collectors of Districts, and that many Municipalities have served to supply energetic officials with the funds required for much-needed public improvements rather than to train the members to the habit of self-government. I also believe that the new scheme will entail for some time to come a waste of trained official administrative ability. But it is because I am confident that this waste will be only temporary, and that the efficiency of public representative bodies should not permanently depend on the energy or capacity of individual officials, that I am satisfied that the new scheme is sound in its conception. I have, like yourself, regretted that the Government of Bombay has not been able to give a wholehearted assent to the policy of the Government of India. But I am far from wishing to ignore the real public benefit which the Presidency Government is able to confer by submitting so wide a scheme to mature and deliberate consideration. To make local self-government something more than a mere phrase, it is necessary that the practical difficulties which may reasonably be expected should be carefully brought into prominent notice, so that the policy may be shaped from the outset with due regard to these difficulties. I have seen it stated, for instance, that Local Boards are often divided into factions, and this at once raises the question whether an energetic District Officer, relieved of much of the existing control from above, will not be able by working such factions, to exercise a more absolute power than heretofore. Again, the wants of each district call for concerted action in effecting public improvements, and the question arises whether the benefit to be derived from judicious expenditure of public funds will not be minimized by too rigid a system of local taxation for local objects. I doubt whether too great reliance has not been placed on the capacity for self-government indicated by the customs of village communities. The deliberations of the elders of the village are often referred to with enthusiastic regret that the influence of such men has not been turned to better account. Such men, removed by age and circumstance from the sordid temptations which would beset younger and more ambitious men, cannot be compared with the men who would ordinarily join the municipal and other boards, and who would give their votes with a smaller sense of responsibility and under far greater temptation to benefit themselves or their friends. I am quite aware that flagrant jobs are not uncommon in England and other countries, but when discovered they are usually denounced. But will there be any public opinion in remote localities to check them here ? If the District Officer should after all be the only person who will interfere, his power will again be feared and his hands strengthened. If the result of the correspondence between Sir James Fergusson's Government and the Government of India should only be to secure that municipal and other public boards shall be really emancipated from unnecessary official interference I think that the Government of Bombay will have conferred a benefit on the cause of local self-government which alone would vindicate the existence of a Presidency Government, and perhaps even provoke the enthusiastic admiration of your Allahabad contemporary.

N. OR M.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Education Commission, University Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Ladies' Badminton afternoon, Bombay Gymkhana.
Band, Bombay Volunteers, Gymkhana, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th :—Ischia (s), from Suez. Yesterday :—India (s), Alleghany (s) and P. Monarch (s), Suez ; Beremice (s) and Surat (s), Trieste ; Henzada (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khiva (s), for China. ; Werneth Hall (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March.......................The Noble 24th..................E. Binding.
Overture.................Romilda e Constanze.........Meyerbeer.
Valse ....Die Pandecten ....Gung'l.
Selection ....Madame Favart ....Hare.
Lancers......................Varsity..............................Egville.
Galop.........................Auf und Davon......................Faust.

GOD SAVE THEQ UEEN.

FAIRS.—Fairs will be held to-day at Lower Colaba, Kasar Gully, and Bholeshwar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall, Montreal, and Ischia entered the dock on Tuesday, the s. s. Arrow, Colombo, and Alleghany yesterday ; and the s. s. Khiva left it on Tuesday, and the s. s. Werneth Hall yesterday.

THEFT AT HANOOMAN-LANE.—Jadowjee Jugjeevun, living at Old Hanooman-lane, reported to the police the theft of a silver vessel, valued at Rs. 52, from his wife's room, during his absence from home on Tuesday last.

STEALING A PRAYER-BOOK.—Jacob Alexander, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a book of Common Prayer and Hymns, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Daniel Gospel, a colporteur living at Khetwady. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Damodur Ballajee, Talookchund Hunsraj, and Lall Mahomed Curreembux, petty merchants, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false declaration of goods for transmission by the G. I. P. Railway. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were fined Rs. 25 each, and the other was fined Rs. 10.

A NUISANCE.—Linghoo Oomajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of throwing, of permitting his servants to throw into the public street dirty water and refuse from his house at Cammatteepoora. He was fined Rs. 25. Another Cammattee named Pochaty Balla, living in the same locality, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of a similar offence. He was also fined Rs. 25.

EXTENSIVE DACOITY AT GOA.—A merchant's house at Verla (Goa) was entered on the 13th instant by an armed band of dacoits who carried away gold and money to the amount of Rs. 8,000, and did much damage to other property in the house. Three individuals, on whose persons some currency notes were found, have been apprehended, and others whose names have been given as implicated in the robbery are being searched for.

THEFTS.—Suckia Amroota was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram, upon three separate charges, of theft of copper utensils, valued at Rs. 5, the property of three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Emamoodeen Kudaoo Mea was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a gold-embroidered turban, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Ebrahim Oosman. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service held this (Thursday) evening at half-past seven o'clock on board the ship Forest King. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for friends from shore, will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the liquidator, to receive the accounts and the report of the liquidator explaining the steps taken by him in the liquidation. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair, and in addressing the meeting, he said he had great pleasure in announcing that the long-pending liquidation, which had been dragging its slow length over a period of more than fifteen years, was that day to be brought to a close. In order to explain the various steps he had taken, he gave a short history of the liquidation. The report of the liquidator and the accounts of the liquidation were approved and passed. The liquidator was requested to make a return, as required by section 159 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of the holding of this meeting in the manner required by section 158 of the Act. It was resolved "that the shareholders feel deeply indebted to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the prompt measures adopted by him for protecting the interests of the contributories and preventing this liquidation from being prolonged over an indefinite period, to the annoyance and injury of the shareholders and all other parties concerned, and also for his generous conduct in giving his personal undertaking for payment of the debts of the bank." It was further resolved "that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna for the able and valuable services rendered by him in the first instance as a friend of the shareholders before the appointment of the present liquidator, and after such appointment as his manager."

Mr. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, in moving thanks to the chairman, assured Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit that the universal opinion of the shareholders was that they had been greatly benefited by his generous conduct and disinterested exertions in closing the liquidation.

PROSECUTION OF THE SALVATION ARMY LEADERS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Webb, "Major" F. de Latour Tucker, "Captain" Henry Bullard, Mrs. Louisa Mary Tucker, "Lieutenant" Mary Ann Thompson, and "Cadets" G. O. Carroll and W. Lane were charged with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace on the 20th Oct. The Court was crowded with Europeans and natives. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; the defence was conducted by "Major" Tucker.

Mr. Cleveland.—The defendants are charged with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, on the 20th October, under section 151 of the Indian Penal Code.

The magistrate to defendants.—Do you admit the truth of the charge ?

'Major" Tucker.—We admit we were in procession; that we were ordered to stop singing, and declined to obey the order ; that we were ordered to disperse and declined to obey that order. Some of us refused to obey these orders, but in this case two of us obeyed, and for these I would apply for a separate trial. Two of our party did fall out of the ranks, "Captain" Bullard in order to carry on our meetings, and Mr. Carroll partly because he was already in employment, and partly because we were in want of an interpreter for the meeting we intended holding that day. Though they obeyed the order to stop singing and to disperse, they were arrested in spite of their obedience. I think they ought to have a separate trial. We shall require them as witnesses in the case, if the police deny what we have stated.

The magistrate.—Do you admit the truth of the charge ?

"Major" Tucker.—Not altogether. We say that we were told to disperse, but there was no likelihood of a breach of the public peace being caused. We wish to bring evidence to show that there was no reasonable likelihood whatever of a breach of the peace. We were allowed to go in procession, but not to sing. We ought to have been charged with singing in the public streets, seeing that we had permission to go in procession.

The magistrate.—I can't give permission for a separate trial until after some evidence has been given.

"Major" Tucker.—It is very important for us to have a separate trial, because we want the evidence of one of the accused in the case. I don't suppose Mr. Cleveland objects.

Mr. Cleveland.—If what "Major" Tucker says is proved there will be ground for acquitting the two defendants. I don't see any ground for separate charges.

"Major" Tucker.—We want to take the evidence of one of the accused. He will be in Court whilst the case is going on.

The magistrate.—You must show some stronger cause than that for a separate trial.

"Major" Tucker.—The witness we want to call was in the procession and saw exactly what happened, and unless there is a separate trial we cannot make use of him. "Major" Tucker then quoted a case within his own experience as a Civil Servant, to prove that such separate trials were allowed in cases similar to the one before the Court.

The magistrate.—I cannot make any order at present. If it is found that they have not committed any offence they will be discharged. There will be no prejudice, as you cannot call on them to give evidence until the prosecution closes.

Mr. Cleveland.—A short time since two of the six defendants were fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the magistrate, and were warned at the time that if they repeated their conduct they would render themselves liable to the full punishment which the Act directs. I am sorry to say that "Major" Tucker has not taken the warning, but seems determined to fight the battle out with the Police Commissioner, and endeavour to have his own way. His mode of proceeding is first of all to ask in a polite manner for permission to do something, and then when a positive refusal is given to say he is sorry he must do what is forbidden him. In regard to this case, on the 14th inst. he addressed a letter to Sir Frank Souter as follows :—

14th October, 1882.

Sir FRANK SOUTER, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will grant me a license for the use of music in the streets next Friday, 20th October. We are expecting my wife, and with her probably one or more other officers, to arrive by the next mail, and propose, therefore, to have special meetings by way of welcome. We shall probably be joined by a number of ministers and friends from all denominations, and shall march in procession through the streets with music, banner, and singing, ending up with an open-air meeting on the Esplanade.—I am, &c.,

F. de LATOUR TUCKER,
Major, Salvation Army.

As he received no reply, he wrote again to the Commissioner as follows :—

16th October, 1882.

Sir FRANK SOUTER, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly favour me with a reply to my letter of 14th instant, asking for a license for music for next Friday afternoon, as I am just about to put out the necessary bills, and we are also going to press with this week's *War Cry* ?

F. de LATOUR TUCKER,
Major, Salvation Army.

The following reply was made :—

From the Commissioner of Police to "Major" Tucker.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, and your urgent communication of to-day, and in reply to inform you that I am unable to comply with any of the requests therein contained, with the exception of the open-air meeting you propose to have on the Esplanade, to which there will be no objection.

16th October, 1882.

The Commissioner of Police had no wish to stand in the way of the ladies any more than he considered it his duty, as custodian of the peace of the city, to do. He would be glad to afford them some opportunities of parading the streets with music, if he did not feel that in doing so he would be running a risk of having a breach of the peace committed. Many people, no doubt, say, "Why not let the Salvationists have their way, and allow the processions ?" but those people are not responsible, and the Commissioner of Police is ; and if he allowed them to have the processions after he has publicly stated he considers it is dangerous to the public peace, and a breach of the peace did occur, he would be very much to blame, and the public would consider he had been negligent in his duty in not having put a stop to a procession which led to such results. If, therefore, he conscientiously and honestly believes that by allowing a procession of this kind to go through the streets the public tranquillity would be endangered he is perfectly justified in directing that when the people collected together in large numbers they should be dispersed, and if they did not immediately obey the order render themselves liable to punishment. In this case I ask, if your Worship comes to the conclusion that the Commissioner of Police has only done his duty, to mark your sense of the conduct of the defendants in going directly in opposition to the orders of the police, by inflicting a more severe punishment than was inflicted on the last occasion. By section 151 of the Penal Code the defendants could be imprisoned as well as fined. They were lawfully commanded to disperse. On a recent occasion, when the proceedings were before the High Court, counsel for the defendants attempted to show that the order to disperse was not lawfully given. The Code of Civil Procedure, section 480, says :—"Any magistrate or officer in charge of a police station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse ; and it shall thereupon be the duty of such assembly to disperse accordingly." Section 481 of the Code is as follows :—"If upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, when being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any magistrate or officer in charge of a police station may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any persons, other than any European or native troops, acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing or arresting, the persons who form part of it." It is clearly laid down that disobedience of a police constable on his beat is disobedience of a lawful command. I maintain that the Deputy Commissioner was a "person in charge of a station ;" but it is not necessary to prove this, because under the Penal Code a constable on his beat is a proper person to give a lawful command to an assembly to disperse. I shall call the Commissioner of Police, who will state what he apprehends if the defendants parade the streets with their flags and banners and their war cries and singing. If he satisfies your Worship that he has ground for thinking a breach of the peace is likely to occur, it does not matter if all the rest of Bombay think there would not be. It is impossible for "Major" Tucker to prove that no disturbance would take place. The procession went into the heart of the Mahomedan district, and was arrested in its progress near the great Mahomedan mosque, the Juma Musjid.

Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, said.—I received the letter handed to me from "Major" Tucker. I caused a letter to be sent in reply. I got no answer from "Major" Tucker, but seeing from the *Bombay Gazette* that there was to be a procession through the street and demonstration on the occasion of Mrs. Tucker's arrival, I wrote to my Deputy, Mr. Smith, asking what the meaning of this was, as I had forbidden such a procession. Mr. Smith directed Superintendent Brewin to attend at my quarters, and I gathered from what the Superintendent told me that notwithstanding I had forbidden the procession it was the the intention of "Major" Tucker to carry it out and to make a demonstration. I am acquainted with the Salvation movement in Bombay. I make it my duty to inquire into it daily. In my opinion the procession through the streets of the Salvationists attended by a number of followers would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace. If they went through the streets without singing or music nobody would take any notice of them.

Q.—Have you seen their banner ?
A.—No, I have heard of it.
Q.—Is there one in Court ?

"Major" Tucker.—It has not been arrested this time. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said.—If you make use of the word *khun* it means blood and murder. It is the word used particularly in Bombay for murder. I think the carrying about of this flag is an element of danger. It would disturb the people. I think it would be calculated to make them uneasy to see "fire" and "murder" on a flag carried about the streets. Immediately after the arrival of the Salvation Army and their commencing their processions a Mahomedan procession was also formed, and it used to follow the procession of the Savationists. I ought to mention that a moulvie, the leader of the Mahomedan procession, was in the habit of taking up a position with his followers so close to the Salvationists and their party as to show distinctly an intention to annoy them; so much so that the police had on one occasion to order the moulvie and the Mahomedans to take up their position further off. I allow processions to natives, Hindus and Mahomedans, all classes in fact, on occasions of religious or marriage ceremonies. These occur only once or twice a year ; while, I understand, the Salvationists want them daily. I apprehend no disturbance from Gunputti processions. If I did I would put a stop to them. The singing and banners of the Salvationists would, I think, give offence to the Mahomedans, and possibly other sections of the community. I think it important to mention here that a few days after the moulvie preached here an attempt was made to pull down the Salvation tent. This shows an antagonistic feeling. On the 20th, the day of the procession, I directed Superintendent Brewin to go to "Major" Tucker and to inform him distinctly that I forbade any singing or music with the procession which I understood it was his intention to form, and that if he disobeyed these injunctions it would be the duty of the police to arrest those who might offend.

Q.—Did you restrict the police at all ?

A.—Their orders were peremptory that if any members of the Salvation Army attempted to sing or preach they were to be taken up. If any other circumstances arose they would of course exercise their discretion I know the locality Shaik Abdul Mehmon-street. The Salvationists were proceeding towards the Juma Musjid from the Crawford Market.

Mr. Cleveland read an account of this locality from *Maclean's Guide to Bombay* and asked Sir Frank Souter if he agreed with the description, which stated that the street was one of the most crowded in Bombay.

Witness.—That description is quite correct. It is the locality, of all others, most dangerous for processions such as "Major" Tucker and the Salvation Army wish. It is the most dangerous locality in Bombay for that. I certainly approve of the action of the Deputy Commissioner in arresting the members of the Salvation Army who refused to disperse.

Q.—Do you wish to say anything else ?

Witness.—The riots which took place in 1851 and 1874 both emanated from the Juma Musjid, to which the Salvation Army proceeded.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.

Q.—How far were we from the Crawford Market and Juma Musjid ?

Witness.—As reported to me, you were about 100 yards from the Musjid.

Q.—Was there any likelihood of a disturbance at the time ?

Witness.—I was not there at the time ; no report as to that was made to me.

Q.—Did you instruct your officers to tell us of any dangerous locality, we being strangers ?

Witness.—No ; my orders were that no such processions were to be allowed in any of the streets.

Q.—Were you informed of the route our procession was to take ?

Witness.—Yes, and I considered it dangerous. I consider it would be dangerous in any part of the town.

Q.—Did not the greater part of the route lie through the Hindu quarter ?

Witness.—It is a mixed population after leaving the Marwari Bazaar.

Q.—Was any warning given to us that the route was dangerous ?

Witness.—The police were ignored. You did not tell us that you were going to have music or singing. We would have allowed a simple procession.

Q.—Have you ever attended one of our meetings, indoor or out ?

Witness.—No, I have not. I hope you are not disappointed. (Laughter.)

"Major" Tucker.—Not at all. Then what you have formed your opinion on is the reports of your subordinates ?

Witness.—Yes ; such reports as they have from time to time communicated to me.

Q.—Is there any particular means we use which you think is likely to exasperate the natives ? The procession, you think, would not. What would ?

Witness.—Your singing, your banner, your preaching.

Q.—Are you aware that our banner has been hoisted above our tent for a fortnight ?

Witness.—I was not aware of that.

Q.—Do you think its presence in such a prominent place is calculated to cause a breach of the peace ?

Witness.—No ; it's out of the town.

Q.—Do you think the use of it inside a meeting crowded with Mahomedans, waving it backwards and forwards before their eyes, likely to cause a breach of the peace ?

Witness.—No, they go there of their own free will ; but in carrying it through the town you force it upon them.

Q.—Is there anything in the words of our songs to irritate and exasperate the natives ?

Witness.—I am sorry to admit I have not read your songs or heard them ; but the natives would know you were singing something of the Christian religion, which they would not care to have forced upon them.

Q.—Then, so far as you know, our songs are no more calculated to exasperate the natives than those sung by other missionaries in this country ?

Witness.—We don't permit missionaries here to sing songs in the streets. If missionaries attempted to do what you are doing they would certainly be arrested. I must honestly admit I have taken little interest in either your songs or those of the missionaries.

Q.—Has it ever been reported to you that we have ever said or sung or done anything calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the people ?

Witness.—Nothing beyond singing and preaching in the streets, forcing your religion on the people. If you pass their doors singing you force it on them.

Q.—Are you aware that, so far from disliking our songs, the natives sing them through the streets ?

Witness.—I have not heard them.

Q.—I think your Khan Sahib can sing some of our songs. Are images ever carried in a Gunputti procession ?

Witness.—They are.

Q.—Are they not particularly objectionable to a certain portion of the community of Bombay ?

Witness.—They have never been complained of, so far as I know ; and I have been Commissioner of Police for many years. Nor have they been molested, that I can remember. In the Mahomedan processions the taboots are carried on the great Mohurrum festival.

Q.—Is not that objectionable to a certan portion of the community ?

Witness.—Yes, and therefore they have to be confined to certain streets.

Q.—They give the police a good deal of trouble ?

Witness.—Yes. I should not like them more than once a year. (Laughter).

Q.—Still they are not forbidden, though liable to cause riot and bloodshed ?

Witness.—There have been disturbances on the Mohurrum, but no life was taken ; people have been knocked about and bruised.

Q.—Beyond carrying a flag and making a noise do we do anything likely to cause a disturbance ?

Witness.—I must explain that the taboots are only objectionable to the Shiah sect of Mahomedans. The Parsees and Hindus don't mind it, I think ; on the contrary, I believe they are rather glad of the *tamasha.*

Q.—With reference to the disturbance at the tent, how many native constables were present ?

Witness.—I don't know the exact number ; there were very few. I came to the conclusion, after a strict inquiry, that they could not have done much more than they did.

Re-examined.—I should be glad to get rid of the taboot processions ; so would all the police. I think they are among the customs which the British guaranteed not to interfere with, so long as they were peacably conducted. They were customary before 1858, when the Queen's proclamation was made. The disturbances I have spoken of were among the Mussulmans themselves. I think I ought to mention that in 1874, during the time of the Parsee and Mahomedan riots, Government at my recommendation prohibited taboot processions.

"Major" Tucker.—In that case you had the sanction of Government. Has any sanction been given by Government in respect of the Salvation Army ?

Witness.—At that time the Government were in Bombay ; if they had not been I should have acted on my own responsibility. I have been in communication with Government in connection with this matter. Whatever has been done has been done at my recommendation. I stop processions without the order of Government, if I apprehend a breach of the peace.

Mr. B. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said.—On Friday, 20th instant, I proceeded to the Cloth Bazaar at 4-20 or 4-25 in the afternoon. I observed a crowd coming from the Crawford Market. They were going towards the Juma Musjid, up Shaik Memon-street, I heard singing from the crowd as they advanced towards me. I saw the six accused ; they were the leaders of the crowd. "Major" Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, and Miss Thompson led. I can't say if all six were singing ; certainly "Major" Tucker and the ladies were, as I took particular notice of them. There were no banners or war chariots. They were dressed in their uniform, and were very conspicuous. There was a crowd of 150 or 200, composed of all classes of the community. There were some Indo-Europeans and a few Mussulmans ; those that I noticed were boys. I heard one of their hymns ; as far as I remember, it was—"The Salvation Army will be ready on that day, on that day." It was sung in an ordinary way. I told defendant No. 1 that they would be allowed to go in procession, but must desist from singing. I got no reply, and the singing was begun again by "Major" Tucker and the ladies. I was close to them. I turned round and commanded the whole crowd in the name of the Queen to disperse. Superintendent Brewin commanded the crowd in Hindustani to disperse. The crowd began to disperse, but the defendants did not move. When I ordered defendants Bullard and Carroll to be arrested they were standing two paces off ; they had not dispersed. I ordered all who refused to be arrested. At first I did not order the ladies to be arrested, but "Major" Tucker told them to go on singing. They did so, and I there upon ordered their arrest. They were taken to the Girgaum Police Station. I acted throughout from instructions of the Commissioner. My own authority as Deputy Commissioner was not taken away at all. I am personally of opinion that it was necessary for the preservation of peace to order the crowd to disperse. Without any order I would have arrested those who did not obey my order to disperse. The street in which they were arrested is one of the most crowded in Bombay. The crowd was gradually increasing when they were arrested. There was a block in the traffic. The defendants were arrested about 150 yards from the Juma Musjid. When they got to the Juma Musjid the danger of disturbance would have increased. If they had not sung I would not have stopped them.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—I think Mr. Cobb arrested "Captain" Bullard. I can't say who arrested "Cadet" Carroll. Mr. Bullard said, "I was not singing." I remember pointing to them as they were standing, and saying, "Arrest those two as well." I did not give them a second warning. There were about 150 or 200 persons about you.

Q.—Were all the 150 singing ?

Witness.—No. (Laughter.) I cannot say if any others besides you six were singing. I cannot say if "Captain" Bullard or Mr. Carroll kept on singing after my orders to desist. I have attended your meetings when I am obliged to do so. (Saughter.)

The magistrate.—You have got a free pass, I suppose ? (Renewed laughter.)

Witness continued.—I was at the meeting when the Salvation tent was attacked by people. The Salvationists were not there at the time. I attended the meeting that night when the tent w[...] filled with people. I have been outside your [...] frequently. I did not see any disposition o[...] part of the people to disturb your meetings, b[...] a strong force of police was always statione[...] You were singing religious hymns, goin[...] Mahomedan musjid, which was calculate[...] a disturbance.

Q.—Can you specify anything, eithe[...] or the tunes, which was calculated [...] turbance ?

Witness.—No ; but the practice [...] ing religious hymns past a musj[...] native town, is not safe. I w[...] arrested you in the Fort, if I [...] proceedings were likely to [...] peace.

Q.—Have you not strict[...] singing, independently [...] we might be going ?

Witness.—Certain[...] occasion. I interf[...] it necessary to [...] ing images in Gu[...] is not objectio[...] jection has b[...] carrying of t[...] 1874 stoppe[...] The taboo[...] break of [...] the cro[...]

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES
OF
GRIMAULT & COMPANY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER. It outvies every other preparation of the day.
J. H. LANG, Medical Doctor,
Lake Kellambete, Zerang, Victoria."

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic, cases.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

—"I have published several well-confirmed cases of PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the langs, cured by the use of DUSART'S WINE AND SYRUP, together with raw meat as food.
DR. DELZENNE, of the Paris Faculty."

ASTHMA CURED.

We owe it to truth to state that all the Physicians who have prescribed to their patients GRIMAULT & Co.'s INDIAN CIGARRETTES are unanimous in telling them that their effect in ASTHMAS, CHRONIC CATARRHS, and INFLAMATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE NOSE, PALATE AND BRONCHIÆ is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* (Austria).

SICK HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA VANQUISHED.

"By taking one of the GRIMAULT & Co.'s GAURANA Powders and remaining quiet when I have premonitory symptoms of SICK HEDACHE by a beginning of pain, I have put it off for two months (something which had never occurred in my life before). DR. WOOD, Montreal."

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a Stamp with their Trade Mark and the Seal of the Government.

Agents:—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBEN, CHUNDER; DAW & SONS Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.
The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.
Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.
The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

PIANOFORTE FOR HIRE,

From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned are in STOCK, and the BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE:—

WHITE KID.

	Rs.	as.	
2 Buttons, superior	1	8	per pair.
3 ,,	1	12	,,
4 ,,	1	12	,,
5 ,,	3	4	,,
6 ,,	3	8	,,
8 ,,	4	8	,,
12 ,,	6	8	,,

BLACK SWEDISH.

	Rs.	as.	
3 or 4 Buttons	2	4	,,

COLOURED KID.

	Rs.	as.	
2 Buttons, superior	1	8	,,
3 ,,	2	0	,,
4 ,,	1	12	,,
4 ,, superior	2	4	,,
6 ,,	3	8	,,
8 ,,	4	8	,,

BLACK KID.

	Rs.	a.	
2 Buttons	1	8	per pair.
2 ,, superior	1	12	,,
4 ,,	2	4	,,
4 ,, superior	2	12	,,
6 ,,	3	8	,,
8 ,,	4	8	,,
10 ,,	5	8	,,
12 ,,	6	8	,,

RIDING GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.	
2 Buttons	1	4	,,
4 ,,	1	12	,,

GENT'S WHITE KID.

	Rs.	a.	
1 Button	1	8	,,
1 ,, superior	2	0	,,
Riding	1	12	,,

Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts from 2 to 8 Buttons.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.)

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement. Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE of SUBSTITUTES, Compounded from Vile and Cheap Drugs, which some Mean Unscrupulous Persons are making up to sell on the great Reputation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, Fraudulently using Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," His Advertisements and Patients' Testimonials, to foist their bad Imitations on the People of India. Read the following:—
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gainsford-street, London, N. W.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases, has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, The Colonies, Turkey Asia, and other Hot Climates.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
H. R. Maynard, Pennang.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co. Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie-street
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

NOTICES.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 10th October, 1882.
2. To appoint Directors.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the chairman.
By order of the Directors
For the Gordon Mills, Limited.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1882. Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.
Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.
BUNGALOW, STEAMES HOUSE TO LET, for cold season, rent Rs. 200.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.; Musjid „; Byculla; Chinchpoogly; Parel Station; Dadur; Sion; Coorla; Ghat-Cooper; Bhandoop; Tannah*; Deewa; Callian Junction*†; Titwalla; Khadawali; Wassind; Shapoor; Atgaum; Khurdee; Kussarah*; Egutpoorah*; Ghotee; Bailgaum; Deolalee B. Siding; Nassick Rd*; Kheirwadee; Niphar; Lassulgaum; Munmar; Nandgaum*; Naidongree; Chalisgaum; Kuigaum; Galna; Pachora; Myjee; Mussawud; Sisowlee; Julgaum

Bhadli; Bhosawul Junction*‡; Sowda; Nimborah; Raver; Khanapur; Burhanpur; Chandnee; Mandwa; Dongergaum; Bagmar; Khundwa*†; Jawar; Beerh; Singaji; Harsud; Kirkeam; Bheringee; Hurda*; Timoornee; Pagdhal; Sewnee; Dharam Khundi; Dularia; Etarsee for Hoshengabad; Rampur; Bagra; Semri; Sohagpore*¶; Paparia (for Pachmari); Bankeri; Babai; Gadawara; Bohanee; Kureli (for Saugor); Nursingpore; Kuruk Bail

Chindwara; Satari; Shapura; Mirgani (for Marble Rocks); Nagpoor; Hula Gate; Budlapoor; Wangni; Narei; Chinchowli; Kurjut*†; Padesdari; Khandalla; Lanowlee*; Karli; Kurkulla; Tulligaum; Salaivadi; Chinchwud; Kirkee; Poona†¶¶; Loonee; Oorolee; Yeoat; Kheirgaum; Patus; Dhond†; Boreball; Decksal and Bheegwan; Kartruz; Poomulwaree; Warrengaum; Nargaum; Khankeer; Mulkapoor; Biswa Bridge; Nandoora; Jullum†; Sheagaum*

Parus; Dapki; Akola; Boregaum; Katipurna; Moortizapoor; Mohona; Koorun; Budnaira*; Malker; Chandoor; Damergaum; Poolgaum; Dygaum; Wurdah†; Pownar; Sindee; Boree; Kapri; Saigaon; Jehwoor; Keim; Barsee Road*; Marheh; Unger; Mohol; Packney ‡; Sholapur*; Hoodgee; Kurubgam; Doodneh; Goodoor; Goolburga; Shahabad*†‡; Wadi; Nulwar; Yedagherry; Sydapore Road; Kistna; Chicksagore; Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba; Church Gate Street; Marine Line; Churney Rd; Grant Road; Mahaluxmee; Parell; Dadur; Mahim; Bandora; Andaree; Goregaum; Berewlee (Dysur); Bhynder; Bassein Road; Veraur; Sopalla; Palghur

oisur; Wangaum; Danoo Road; Goolwood; Wewjee; Sunjan; Bheelar; Damaun Rd.; Oodwara; Pardee; Bulsar; Dongree; Beeleemora; Umulsar; Nowsaree; Murolee; Sucheen; Surat*¶; Amrolee; on

Keem; Palonee; Unclesur; Broach*; Chumargaum; Pallej; Meagaum; Kurwan; Mundala; Dubhoe; Bhadurpore; Etola; Baroda*; Baiwa; Wassud; Nowley; Anand; Bhaluj; Oomret; Dakor

Thasra; Pali; B.rehavi; Nariad [bad; Mehmooda-; Barairee; Ahmedabad†; Saburmuttee; Ambli Road; Sanund; Charolee; Jackwara; Veerumgaum; Jhond; Patree; Kharraghora; Sabli Road; Lillapore Rd; Luctoran; Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.
The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to
GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND[ON]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehous[es] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agen[ts].

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND ... ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED ...
INSURANCE effected upon almost E... DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY ... MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agen[ts].

UNIVERSA LLIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£[illegible]
,, 1881 ....£83,324

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1866 ....£1,254,277 3 1 | 1876 ....£3,492,950 1 4
1871 ....£2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 ....£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Commander A. W. Adamson, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, with the European mails of the 6th October and the following passengers :—

FROM VENICE.

Mr. G. Calnaic.
Mr. J. Burt.
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and infant.
Miss Searle.
Mr. L. S. Saunders.
Hon. R. Davidson.
Misses Saunders and Brassington.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. Crowdey.
Mr., Mrs. & Miss Rastrick.
Rev. W. O. Allen.
Mr. Barclay.
Mr. P. H. Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Barlow.
Miss Barlow.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Steel.
Miss Webster.
Miss Steel.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bird.
Mr. and Mrs. White and infant.
Mr. L. E. Griffith.
Major D. H. Robertson.
Mr. A. Hume Spry.
Mr. Kemble.
Miss Hind.
Col. L. A. Williams.
Mr. Geo. Swann.
Surg.-Major Griffith.
Major and Mrs. Carpendale.
Mr. W. Duthoit.
Dr. A. S. Lethbridge.
Major and Mrs. Williams.
Mr. H. B. Medlicott.
Major Maynard.
Mr. W. A. Inglis.
Mr. J. Willson.
Mr. G. A. Tweedie.
Major R. J. Watson.
Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.
Lt. Hon. L. D. Fortescue.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Twedie.
Mr. H. A. Cassells.
Mr. J. Dillow.
Mr. E. H. Stone.
Major & Mrs. T. E. Gordon.
Mr. E. H. G. Kaye.
Mr. Charles Andrea.
Mr. C. E. Morrison.
Major Bulkley.
Lieut. Meade.
Col. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and 2 children.
3 Misses Dyer.
Mr. T. Higham.
Mr. and Mrs H. G. Ross.
Major W. H. M. Francklyn.
Mr. E. L. McAlister.
Mr. McAlister.
Mr. J. Baker.
Mr. Herbert.
Col. Tanner.
Mr. H. L. Lepage.
Mr. J. D. B. Gribble.
Mr. John Sibbons.
Mr. W. Burns.
Mr. W. Turnbull.
Mrs. Turnbull.
Mr. Phœnix.
Mr. Jones.

FROM GRAVESEND.

Major Ramsay.
Mr. F. M. Douglas.
Mr. and Mrs. Little.
Mr. A. Pennycink.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackuinn.
Mr. J. Garratt.
Lt.-Col. Shaw.
Mr. and Mrs. Willmot.
Col. and Mrs. McQueen, infant and child.
Hon. Major Legge.
Miss Leslie.
Mr. A. B. Niveu.
Mrs. Russell's Nurse.
Mrs. Boxall.
Mrs. Grasi and infant.
Msr. Kennard, infant and child.
Lieut. Hunt.
Mr. Bradshaw.
Mr. C. Emmett.
Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, infts., and 2 children.
Miss Gordon.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Alex. Schama.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut. L. A. Gordon.
Capt. Ethelstone.
Lieut C. E. Broughton.
Mr. A. E. Hills.
Abdool Gunny.
Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee.
Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee.
Mr. Abdool Hoossain.
Mr. Runchord and friend.
Mr. Abdool Rahim.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 30TH SEPT. TO 6TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.]

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has issued a general order, which he thanks all ranks for the manner in which they have done their duty during the war.

The grand review of British troops at Cairo was held on Sept. 30, when about 18,000 men passed the flag.

The display caused little excitement amongst the natives in the streets, who witnessed the display in silence.

The Duke of Connaught inspected the Indian Contingent on Oct. 2, the review being a complete success.

The fire and explosions which occured on Sept. 28 at Cairo were evidently the work of incendiaries, several Arabs having been caught in the act of firing trains.

Baker Pasha has submitted his scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian army to the Khedive.

Arrangements have been made for the return of a portion of the troops to England and to India.

The private examination of Arabi and Toulba Pashas has commenced.

The customary ceremonies in connection with the departure of the Holy Carpet for Mecca took place in Cairo on Oct. 5, the British and Indian troops joining in the processions.

General Sir John Adye has left Alexandria for Venice. Sir Garnet Wolseley will, it is said, be in England on Oct. 23.

The Sultan has declared that if the British Ambassador does not reply to the Note of the Porte inquiring when the British troops will leave Egypt, he will appeal to the Powers.

It is stated that affairs in Basutoland are again becoming critical. Petitions against the restoration of Cetewayo are being signed in Natal.

Several speeches on public affairs have been made this week—amongst the speakers being Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Cowen, Sir Thomas Brassey, and Lord Lytton.

Mr. Gray, M.P., who was committed to prison on Aug. 16 for contempt of court, has been released on payment of the fine of 500*l*.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are :—Col. J. Patience ; Col. T. W. Roberts ; Lieut.-Col. C. Dresing ; Staff-Surg. W. St. G. Davies ; Admiral S. H. Henderson ; and Dr. R. W. Lyell.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTD IN LONDON.

Surg.-Major J. F. P. McConnell, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. F. H. Pellew, B. Cov.
Mr. W. N. Toulmin, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. A. Campbell, B Uncov.
Mr. B Horsbruch, M. Cov.
Capt. H. P. Young, Bo. S.U.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Major R. E. S. Smyth, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Macpherson, B. Cov., on sick cert., 3 mo.
Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, B. Cov., on furl., 1 week.
Mr. J. S. Silcock, B. Cov., on furl., 14 days.
Mr. J. D. Maclean, B. Cov., on furl. 3 mo.
Mr. C. W. McMinn, B. Cov., on furl., 15 days.
Mr. F. H. M. McLaughlin, B. Cov., on furl., 18 days.
Mr. R. Cornish, B. Cov., on furl., 10 mo.
Mr. R. L. Mangles, B. Cov., on med. cert., 6 mo.
Mr. H. E. C. Paget, B. Uncov., on sick cert., 6 mo.
Mr. L. A. Campbell, M. Cov., on furl., 5 weeks.
Mr. H. M. Thompson, Bo. Uncov., on furl., 7 days.
Mr. A. S. George, Bo. Uncov., on sick cert., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. G. Hastings, B. Cav.
Capt. C. A. Mercer, B.S.C
Surg.-Major A. Cameron, B. Med. Estab.
Mr. J. S. Silcock, B. Cov.
Mr. C. W. McMinn, B. Cov.
Mr. J. Crawford, B. Cov.
Mr. A. E. Staley, B. Cov.
Mr. H. L. Dampier, B. Cov.
Mr. V. E. de Broe, B. Uncov.
Major C. J. O. Fitzgerald, M. S.C.
Lt. R. H. C. Tufnell, M.S.C.
Mr. L. A. Campbell, M. Cov.
Mr. R. Rice, M. Cov.
Mr. J. Twigg, M. Cov.
Major W. Scott, Bo. S.C.
Lt. R. E. D. Reilly, Bo. S C.
Surg.-Major S. M. Solaman, Bo. Med. Estab.
Mr. H. M. Thompson, Bo. Cov.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, October 6.)

ADMIRALTY, 3rd October, 1882.

Engr. J. R. Atkins has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 2nd instant.

Staff Surg. W. L. Powell has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 24th Sept.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881—Staff Surg. E. A. Hudson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, October 6.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 6th October,

Royal Engineers, The undermentioned Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Colls. to be Lieut.-Colls. dated 1st Oct. :—H. S. Palmer, vice Col. J. M. C. Drake, placed upon the Supmry. List.

R. Barton, vice Col. E. R. James, placed upon half-pay.

R. O. Jones, vice Col. J. B. Edwards, C.B., placed upon the Supmry. List.

V. G. Clayton, vice Col. A. de C. Scott, placed upon half-pay.

H. C. Seddon, vice Col. H. W. H. D. Dumaresq, placed upon half-pay.

F. W. R. Clements, vice Col. A. R. Lempriere, placed upon half-pay.

E. Micklem, vice Col. P. H. Scrachley, C.M.G., placed upon half-pay.

Major A. Parnell to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. N. Dawson-Scott, placed upon half-pay.

Major Walter St. George Burke retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. :—W. R. Stewart, G. S. McDowell Elliot, H. G. Harvey, C. E. Salvesen, and C. Godby.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. B. Feilden, from half-pay, to be a Lieut. Col., to command the 31st Regtl. Dist. (the East Surrey Regt.,) vice Col. J. Sprot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. W. H. Herbert, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 49th Regtl. Dist. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's Berkshire Regt.), vice Col. J. Jordan, C. B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. D'H. Fairtlough, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 83rd Regtl. Dist. (the R. I. Rifles), vice Col. V. H. Bowles, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. J. Hercy, from half-pay, to be a Lieut. Col. to command the 88th Regtl. Dist. (the Connaught Rangers), vice Col. J. de Montmorency, who is about to vacate that appointment.

Staff, Major T. Prickett, the Essex Regt., to be a Brig. Major, vice Major H. J. T. Hildyard, the Highland L. I., appointed to the Staff in Egypt.

Royal Military College, Lieut. E. J. T. Ross of Bladensburg, R. E., to be an Instr., vice Capt. W. B. Hurst, R. E., who has vacated that appointment.

School of Gunnery, Col. W. A. Fox-Strangways, R. A., to be Comdt. and Supdt., vice Col. F. W. Hastings, R. A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

India Office, 6th October, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to be Surgeons to H. M.'s Indian Medical Service :—

Bengal.—R. H. Charles, M.D., G. Duncan, and W. A. Sykes.

Madras.—E. W. Reilly and J. Scott.

Bombay.—R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., J. P. Barry, and A. Vass Anderson.

EGYPT.

GENERAL ORDER OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has issued the following general order to the troops in Egypt :—

The army in Egypt being broken up and about to separate, the Commander-in-Chief wishes to thank all ranks for the manner in which they have done their duty during the war.

After the crowning success of Tel-el-Kebir, he had the pleasure of thanking them for their endurance, courage, and gallantry in the field. To these high military virtues the troops have since added steadiness of conduct in garrison, have maintained the character of the distinguished regiments to which they belong, and shown the people of Cairo that her Majesty's soldiers—British and Indian—are as conspicuous for their good behaviour in camp and quarters as they had already proved themselves gallant troops before the enemy.

Her Majesty has every reason to be proud of the soldiers who have served in Egypt, and in her name and on her behalf he thanks them for their valour and discipline.

For himself, Sir Garnet Wolseley begs to assure them that he will ever remember and prize to the utmost the fact that he had the honour and good fortune to command them in this short campaign.

This order to be read at the parades.

TRIAL OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

THE Commission of Inquiry, whose duty it will be to prepare indictments against the leading rebels, met on Oct. 2. The proceedings were secret. The *Daily News* correspondent says that a private examination of Arabi Pasha in prison was held in the afternoon. The *Standard* correspondent says "From the nature of the instructions given to the Commission the public opinion is that it is unlikely that any capital charges will be brought against the principal prisoners." Mr. A. M. Broadley, of the Tunis Consular Court, has been retained for the defence of Arabi Pasha and his companions. Colonel Wilson is directing the preliminary examination of the rebel leaders.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says that, although the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are secret, yet sufficient information leaks out to enable a fair idea of the general drift of the proceedings to be obtained :—

So far the attention of the Cout appears to be mainly directed towards obtaining proof of the complicity of Arabi in the burning of Alexandria and other rebel excesses. No definite evidence on this point appears to have been yet adduced, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the authorities and the well-known facility in every Oriental country of obtaining witnesses to swear to any fact required.

Arabi himself has not yet been interrogated ; but Ali Fehmi and other leaders have been before the Committee. These have, it is said, stood their ground manfully, declaring that the war against England was begun by the order of the Khedive to resist the bombardment of Alexandria, and that it was afterwards prosecuted by the will of the whole country, as represented by the Council of Notables and by the leading members of all classes of the population of Cairo.

The only rebel leader against whom damning evidence has been forthcoming is Suleiman Bey, the instigator of the firing and massacre at Alexandria after the bombardment. So far this man has eluded all search, and is still at large. It is considered probable that he has effected his escape from the country.

It is considered brobable that the preliminary inquiries will be very protracted.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* says that it is stated in official quarters there that the authorities have obtained conclusive evidence against Arabi and his associates in connection with the burning and pillaging of Alexandria. An impression is, however, prevalent that the chiefs of the rebellion will escape the punishment of death.

M. de Lesseps has addressed the following telegram to the president of the court-martial which is to try Arabi :—"Paris, Oct. 5.—Learning that Arabi is to appear before Egyptian justice, it is my duty to offer spontaneous testimony on my relations with him during my stay on the Canal, from the bombardment to the landing of the English at Ismailia. I hold at the Court's disposal 16 postal and telegraphic messages, showing that our relations were foreign to all politics and bore on the maintenance of the Canal's neutrality and the protection of the lives and interests of the Europeans who had remained in Egypt, and who, to the number of 15,000, were able, thanks to Arabi's orders, to come and receive hospitality at Ismailia, and reach in safety Port Said, Alexandria, or their own country."

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE POWERS.

"We understand," says the *Morning Post*, "that, though no distinctive proposal has been made by the British Government with regard to the future settlement of Egypt, a perfect understanding exists between our own and the German Governments. A special commission will be appointed to draw up a scheme for the financial administration of Egypt. It is believed that this will occupy some time, and it is not expected that the Government will be in a position to make known its views or plans on the subject before the 20th of this month. Another question of importance engages the attention of the Government. While discarding any idea of a protectorate or any other combination infringing on the rights of the Porte, the Government have under consideration a scheme for securing the most complete safety and liberty to the Canal. But it is considered that in order to obtain this end measures will have to be taken to ensure the safety of the Sweet-water Canal as far as Cairo. The perfect understanding existing with Germany implies an equal understanding with the Cabinets of Vienna and Rome. The Government are naturally anxious to act in harmony with the French nation, whose interests in Egypt are not questioned ; but the claims put forward by France, which insists on the maintenance of the *status quo ante*, render negotiations extremely difficult."

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says that the Cabinet of St. James's has not yet shown any disposition to make communications of any kind whatever to the Powers relative to its plans, and the Powers have wisely abstained from asking any questions of the English Government concerning its intentions. The rumours that Count Munster has again placed the project of the Conference in the order of the day, and that Lord Granville has repeated his declarations to the Powers that England aspires to no annexation and to no protectorate in Egypt are without foundation. Count Munster has had as little idea of again suggesting the conference as it is foreign to Lord Granville to repeat a declaration which he made a long while ago, and the purport of which is already regarded by the Powers as a matter of course, and no longer a subject of discussion.

PUBLIC FEELING IN EGYPT TOWARDS ENGLAND.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* gives what he believes to be a fair account of the state of public feeling in Egypt towards England and the Khedive :—

The lower classes are still very strongly animated by the fanatical spirit kindled during the last two years. Judging us by their own standard, they fail altogether to realize the defeat which has befallen Arabi and the so-called National cause. It has not been brought home to them by wholesale acts of rigour ; and seeing that our troops good-naturedly allow themselves to be hustled in the streets by the Arab mob, and submit to the extortion of pedlars, donkey boys, and drivers, their presence produces little more effect than does the yearly invasion of tourists. In their eyes our army is at best a sort of police force, sent by the order of the Sultan to restore the Khedive ; and they regard our victory as due to the voluntary submission of Arabi to the latter. This view has been sedulously propagated by the lower order of Ulema, who shield themselves under higher authority to hide their indecorous retreat.

Among that section of the middle class, brought by their commercial affairs in frequent contact with Europeans, a better feeling prevails. Interests with them overcomes any half-hearted promptings of patriotism, and their fatalism leads them to accept enhanced profits as a full compensation for national defeat. A brisk trade and good harvests are all that they demand from Allah, and from whomsoever rules Egypt.

Among the rare but influential native circles where men are sufficiently educated to understand the position, anxiety respecting the future is, according to the writer, far stronger than concern regarding the past.

A firm British rule might make Egypt a second India, and would be most welcome ; but if English intervention simply hands back Egypt to the intrigues of corrupt divans, the vacillation of a weak Khedive, and the ignorance of overweening European officials, it is greatly feared by the upper class of Egyptians, that its latter state will be worse than its former, and they assert firmly that the responsibility will lie with England. "If," they say, "the presence of your army and of the son of your Queen cannot prevent promiscuous arrest, the maltreatment of innocent and guilty alike, the plundering of the property of prisoners by a swarm of so-called loyal officials, whose loyalty is often a mere lucky accident, what must we expect when these checks are withdrawn ?"

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Baker Pasha arrived at Cairo on Monday. He was presented to the Khedive, and submitted his scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptain army, a "rough outline" of which is given by the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* as follows :—

Political considerations apparently rendering impossible, in the eyes of the British Government, the permanent occupation of the country, the formation of an Egyptian army becomes imperative.

Past experience and a proper appreciation of the necessities of the future alike point to the need of a force which need not be numerically large, which may not even attain to the minimum of twelve thousand men recommended by the Control, but which must compensate for the paucity of its numbers by its discipline, its mobility, and its warlike qualities.

The impossibility of supplying such a force from native sources is, after the late events, self evident. Arabi's fellaheen army has been disbanded once for all. A generation must pass before these could be regarded as trustworthy, and to recall them from the agricultural pursuits for which they are best fitted would be a mistake, political as well as military.

Had the policy of the Ottoman Government been loyal and straightforward—in fact, the opposite to what it has been—Turkey might have furnished a useful recruiting ground. The history of the past six months, however, put such a solution of the problem out of the question. Fortunately, however, other and more practical solutions exist. It would be premature to state them precisely, but Baker Pasha will, no doubt, have commended them to the judgment of the Khedive, whose interests are in this matter identical with our own.

Side by side with the army will be a new gendarmerie, which will have to be organised, and for this the suitability, which has often been shown by the Albanians, when properly organised, for this kind of work, will probably be recognised.

The third portion of the scheme will be the formation of a municipal police for the towns. This will be drawn from the most trustworthy native elements.

It is hoped that this scheme, if carried out in its entirety, will in due time permit the withdrawal of the British forces without danger either to the internal order or external security of Egypt, or to the British interests which the army has come here to defend.

The formation of the new army is of course one of the principal topics of discussion at Cairo. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

Some authorities are in favour of an army of mercenaries, while others would revert to the old fellaheen army. Baker Pasha himself is not in favour of a fellaheen army. He had opportunities of seeing the Egyptian troops during the Turkish war, and, like all others who were present was very unfavourably impressed with their fighting powers. Indeed, the Turks principally employed them as garrisons of the forts.

He is not ignorant that the employment of foreigners will tend to perpetuate the grievance which brought about the recent events. For it was the Circassian question which began the troubles, and the dismissal of the Christian officers which precipitated hostilities. Too much weight, however, must not be given to these objections. The Circassians were objected to not because they were foreigners, but because they were officers and favoured men ; and it was jealousy rather than national feeling which animated their opponents. Moreover, the fellaheen object very strongly to serving in the army ; and, so long as they escape the hated conscription, they will care but little who take their places in the ranks.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* contradicts a rumour that Baker Pasha left Constantinople for Egypt without giving notice to the Turkish Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Sultan himself were duly informed by him of the proposal which he had received from the Khedive, and of his intention to accept it. The wiser counsellors of his Majesty desire that appearances should be saved by approving the appointment, and retaining General Baker's name on the roll of the Turkish army. But it is by no means certain that their advice will be adopted.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—"The Sultan is extremely vexed at Baker Pasha's departure, and refusing at first to believe it, sent an officer to ascertain the truth. It is said that the Governors of Smyrna and Rhodes were ordered to arrest him, and that the Khedive has been commanded to send him back here."

BAKER PASHA'S PLANS.

The following letter appears in the *St. James' Gazette* of Oct. 5 :—

Sir,—In your able remarks upon "Baker Pasha's Plans," on the 3rd inst. you have expressed a difficulty in asking the question, "Where are the soldiers to come from ?". . . "Of what nationality is the Egyptian army to be if it is to be neither native nor Turkish ?" This would naturally appear as an extreme dilemma to any person inexperienced in the East ; but the solution will be simple. The so-called Egyptians who have been taken from their agricultural pursuits against their inclination to form an army were well known as worthless ; they have shunned the close shock of battle, and have been completely rolled up without an attempt to rally. They were beaten and almost destroyed by the Abyssinians in mountain warfare ; and when under my own Command in Central Africa I was only too glad to get rid of them altogether, and to continue the expedition with only the black troops known as "Soudanes." These negro regiments have been formed of slaves from the numerous tribes of Cantral Africa who have originally been captured as children by the slave-hunters and sold to the Government as boys, to be educated and organised as soldiers. Formerly every commander of a slave-hunting party was ordered by the Mudir of the district or the Governor-General of the Soudan to bring down a certain number of boys per annum expressly for this purpose. As the negro regiments are formed of a mixture of various tribes, the danger of revolt is reduced ; but in 1863 a serious mutiny occurred in the Soudan, and the Egyptian officers were murdered. Since then the Soudanes have invariably been officered by blacks. I have seen absurd accounts in the newspapers within the last few weeks where their courage and accurate shooting were extolled. The real fact is that the material is excellent and ceap ; but officered as they were by blacks they were ignorant and worthless. They are, if possible, worse shots than the Egyptians. Nevertheless, they would make admirable troops if under British officers. The men take extreme pride in their weapons, and would become good shots if properly instructed. The cause of the mutiny in 1864 was natural, as they had been defrauded of their pay for several years and were merely slaves. The Soudane regiments will therefore form a nucleus for the new army, and they will be admirably adapted for the rough work of the Abyssinian frontier and Central Africa. It should be remembered that Mehemet Ali, the great-grandfather of the present Khedive, was an Arnaout ; and during his reign, when he waged successful war against the Sultan, the Egyptian army was mainly composed of Albanians and a Mameluke cavalry—very different material from the Egyptian fellaheen, who are only fitted for the spade and plough. The total of the new Egyptian army would probably not exceed 12,000 men of all arms. It would therefore be a simple arrangement to retain 6,000 blacks or Soudanes, and to recruit from Albania, and also from the Druses. The latter are neither orthodox Christians nor Mahomedans ; they are a fine warlike set of people, and are attached by sentiment to the English. Should no objection be raised by our own Government, there is good and ample material in India, where so many tried soldiers have been disbanded owing to a reduction in the Indian army. An Egyptian army formed of 6,000 Soudanes, 2,000 Indians, 2,000 Albanians, and a like number of Druses would become an efficient force that would be independent of native prejudice. At the same time a household regiment of 500 Swiss would form a personal bodyguard for the Khedive. The present fanatical feeling in Egypt is the natural result of Arabi's teaching ; but if severe examples are made of the late ringleaders and the laws are sternly executed, the Egyptian soldier who may have recently exchanged his bayonet for the ploughshare will be only too happy to feel himself once more in his muddy field and exempted from military service. The Khedive has been represented to his people as the friend of England, and therefore the enemy of Egypt. It is consequently our duty to protect him until the current of popular opinion shall have changed in his favour. Our British force of 10,000 men will assure safety and respect until a dependable gendarmerie and army shall have been organised by General Valantine Baker Pasha, whose cool judgment and long experience will quickly relieve the anxiety which is natural under the existing circumstances. I may add that I know nothing of his plans, and that the suggestions I have proposed are simply those which appear to me favourable to the necessity.—I am, Sir, your obbedient servant,

SAMUEL W. BAKER.

Sandford Orleigh, Oct. 4.

THE BENGAL LANCERS AT KASSASSIN AND TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE following letter has been received by the *Times* from an officer of the 13th Bengal Lancers describing the battle of Kassassin on September 9 :—

"The cavalry pickets were furnished from the 13th Bengal Lancers. At 4 a.m. they left camp, No. 1 picket, commanded by Lieutenant Macmullen, of 60 men, and No. 2 picket, under a native officer, across the Canal to the south of the camp. This was placed first ; and when I left it to go to No. 1 picket it was dawn of day. When I reached Macmullen's picket I found a strong force of enemy's cavalry opposed to him. This I immediately reported by a messenger to camp. Fortunately, also, soon after, Macnaghten came up, as he was going to reconnoitre the enemy's position. I told him I required reinforcements, and he at once galloped back to camp to send me the inlying picket and bring out the rest of the regiment. The enemy appeared to have, at least, two regiments of cavalry opposed to me, and there was nothing between me and the camp, a good two miles. I saw it was plainly my duty to make the best stand I could, or the enemy might rush on the camp. With this view we dismounted a portion of my men to hold the ridges of the undulating ground with carbine fire. This succeeded for some time ; but the enemy, increasing in numbers, pressed us hard ; and at last I remounted the carbine men, with the intention of taking up another position in rear. The enemy seeing this, and evidently thinking we were vanquished and in retreat, charged at us in a straggling manner. I rushed to the front, waving my sword, shouting 'Teera resala, Chello (13th Lancers, come on) Charge !' Answering this appeal, our men met the enemy, repulsed them, and drove them back, following right up to their supports. We killed about 10 of them, taking possession of five of their horses, with saddles and carbines complete. I feared the men were now going too far and shouted to them to 'rally,' which they did, all but one man, who went into the thick of the enemy. He and his horse were killed. We retired behind a ridge, and now a squadron of ours came to our succour, and we held on to our position, though now exposed to very heavy fire of shell fom the enemy's guns, till our infantry were seen coming up, when we retired out of fire. The enemy had got so close in that they shelled our camp, and several casualties occurred right among the tents. The enemy were in very great force. Their infantry line extended across a front of two miles, and their guns were uncommonly well served ; but many of their shells failed to burst. As soon as our artillery and infantry got into action, about one-and-a-half hour's sharp and heavy firing sufficed to give them enough of it, and they fell back on their fortified post very rapidly. I again advanced my squadron, now meeting many of our Marines and Rifles badly wounded. One poor fellow, badly hit through the legs, begged some water of me, which I gave him from my bottle and a little drop of whisky from my flask. Pushing on, I captured a camel, which I sent home to the lines ; also made some prisoners. We got within about a mile and a quarter of Tel-el-Kebir position, which, from what I could see, consisted of three forts. We covered the extreme left of our Army for the rest of the day, when we returned to camp. I had gone out at 4 a.m., thinking it was only for two or three hours, and had not even taken my pistol. We had a very anxious time of it till reinforced ; at one time I thought it must be all up with us."

The following letter, from the same officer, gives an account of his regiment's doings at Tel-el-Kebir and on the ride to Cairo :—

"CAIRO, Sept. 16.

"At 12 o'clock midnight—that is, on the morning of the 13th—we fell in, and, the 2nd Cavalry Brigade leading, consisting of the three Bengal Cavalry regiments, followed by the heavy brigade of Life Guards and 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, we made across the desert in a northerly direction, guided by the stars, for of landmarks there were none. After a time we bore a bit to the west, and halted at 2 a. m. about three miles short of the enemy's extreme left flank. Here we lay down on the sand, and, holding our horses by the bridle, took a nap for an hour or so. We now advanced in squadron columns. Presently the flashes of guns in the very early gray of morn told us the infantry were beginning the attack, so our line pressed us at a sharp trot, and the enemy's shells very soon began to fall very close to us ; but, pressing on steadily, they lost our range, and before long parties of hostile infantry began to show. These soon became denser, and a squadron of our regiment, which was in the first line, was ordered to charge, which it did, killing, I suppose, 50 or 60 ; but the enemy, appearing to be so utterly routed and fugitives, we spared all who threw down their arms, and pushed on to gain the enemy's rear and the railway. A party of the enemy, mounted, being seen to be escaping, and thinking they might perhaps be persons of importance, I was asked to take ten men and try and catch them. After a long chase, passing through hundreds of fugitive infantry, we overtook some of the party, unhorsing them. All at once I came on the railway and two trains of the enemy steaming away full of men. These we were unable to stop ; but a third train was stopped by another squadron of our men nearer the station. The men in the two prior trains had fired out of the carriages and killed one of our Duffedars. They also killed several of their own fugitive cavalry, who were passing at the time. After a slight check at the railway, we again pressed the pursuit, taking along the canal to Belbeis ; rifles, swords, cannons, and all the munitions of war strewed the route for miles. When near Belbeis the enemy became thicker, and, as a shot or two were fired at us, our mounted infantry were called on to fire, and after inflicting some loss, the slight opposition melted away.

"The railway from Tel-el-Kebir goes on to Zagazig, and from thence comes on to Belbeis and on to Cairo. On arrival then at Belbeis the railway station was at once occupied ; also telegraph office, &c. It was found that Arabi himself had only passed through about a quarter of an hour before our arrival, and probably the resistance we had was to save his escape. While General Wilkinson was in the telegraph office a message from the next station came from Arabi asking what troops had reached Belbeis. As we had been in the saddle from midnight, and, in addition to the fight, had made about 25 miles, we halted at Belbeis. No luggage of any sort came up, and so we had no food all day beyond a bit of biscuit and now and then a watermelon picked up from a field. The General requisitioned the town, and a little food was got for us. I managed in the evening by going into the General's kitchen to get a bit of mutton grilled, which I had to hold burning hot in my fingers and gnaw. We lay down in a sandy field to sleep ; no bed or bedding, but Deane kindly lent me a very good great coat picked up from a slain Egyptian, which kept me warm and the dew off.

On the morning of the 14th we were again on the move, taking the south of the canal, passing by Ez Zauames, El Menair to Es Siryakus, at which latter place we halted a couple of hours. General Drury-Lowe decided to approach Cairo by making a flank march, so as to approach it by the desert near the barracks of Abbasujeh. On nearing the city the General formed us in two lines, and, to make our force look all the stronger, put the rear flank in same line with the front rank, or what is called rank entire. A flag of truce had been sent on, which met a similar flag from the city. The sun set, and we all lay down, bridle in hand, quite exhausted with a 40-mile ride in great heat, and with nothing to eat the whole day. Darkness came on during the parley, the General went into the cavalry barracks, in which we watered our horses about midnight, and returned cut into the open to bivouac for the rest of the night—neither men nor horse having anything to eat. In early morning, still no food, and we felt very exhausted ; but about 9 o'clock (on 15th), Macnaghten having told me a French convent or hospital would give us some food, I with several others went out in search till we found it. A lot of French nuns and abbesses received us with open-handed generosity, and to say how we enjoyed the bread, chicken, omelette, claret, coffee, &c., would be an impossibility—hard work and starvation can alone indicate how such a meal can be prized. One of the ladies talked English, and their stories of their life here were very interesting ; the governor, though, has been very good and kind to them, always giving them a guard for their protection.

"I should tell you that about midnight on our arrival, Arabi came and gave himself up to General Drury-Lowe ; a most successful termination. Our advance had been wonderfully quick, bold, and determined, and gave no time for planning further resistance. We find no end of guns here, some of very heavy calibre, which would have made it impossible for us to take Cairo if a resistance could have been organized. I forgot to say that last evening I got some dinner at a café in the city, iced lager beer, &c., which we did, indeed, enjoy.

"Of the infantry attack on works at Tel-el-Kebir, I must leave you to the papers. I only narrate what I have experienced. Some 500 horse and mules of the Egyptian cavalry, whose men had gone off to their homes, leaving the animals unattended, were yesterday scampering all over the place. Numbers have been taken off by the Arabs, and we have a number in the regiment, and still many others are galloping wild about the place, so that all last night one was continually awake by them rushing over us. They are a perfect nuisance to our horses and men : good ponies to be had for the taking. We, with our limited number of servants, cannot take what we would like."

VOTE OF CONGRATULATION TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall on Oct. 5, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. George Stevenson proposed—"That

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this Court do present an address of thanks and congratulation to Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., in a suitable gold box, and to Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymonr, G.C.B., for the able and gallant services in Egypt rendered by them together with the officers and men of all arms and ranks, including Her Majesty's Indian subjects, under their respective commands), and that they be invited to be present at the Guildhall at a convenient time after their return to England for the purpose of receiving the same; and, further, that on the same occasion the freedom of the City, together with a sword of honour, be presented to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, a compliment already paid by this Court to Sir Garnet Wolseley; that the presentations do take place in the Guildhall, and that the City Lands Committee make the necessary arrangements accordingly at a cost not exceeding 500*l.*" Alderman Sir T. Dakin, who seconded the resolution, said they all knew of the admirable manner in which the war had been concluded, and of the successful termination at which it had arrived after a short, sharp, and decisive struggle. The way in which it had been carried out entitled the whole army—rank and file, as well as officers—to the warmest thanks of the entire country, and he rejoiced that by that resolution the Corporation of the City of London would be among the first to give the successful leaders on their return a warm and worthy reception. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously amid cheers. Mr. Phillips gave notice to increse the amount to be spent from 500*l.* to 2,000*l.*, so as to include a *déjeûner* in the Guildhall.

THE SOLDIERS' RATIONS IN EGYPT.

A SOLDIER in the Household Cavalry, now in Egypt, writing from Abbassayieh Barracks, Cairo, on the 20th September, says:—I would sooner be in the desert than here, as it is something fearful the amount of vermin. I had to throw away one shirt yesterday, and as luck would have it, my valise from the transport ship came in soon after. The transport and commissariat have failed miserably; we have got short rations all along, and very seldom had sugar in our tea or coffee; one pound of bread or biscuit for the day, which nearly everyone ate for breakfast; and then a pint of tea at five o'clock, no bread then. Sometimes a copperful of rice would be boild for supper, but there was no sugar to it or anything else, and as they never forgot to salt it well, we were far better without it, although I must say I had several goes at the rice myself. I cannot see the idea for keeping fighting men short of food. Give them plenty of eat and they will both work and fight, but not otherwise—at least, not so well.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE, on reaching Penmaenmawr railway station, on their way to Havarden on Oct. 3, were met by the Liberal Association headed by Mr. C. H. Darbishire, the chairman, who read a congratulatory address. In responding to the address Mr. Gladstone said:—You have spoken of the business to which Parliament at the end of the month will devote itself. The progress of recent legislation has not been such as we desire, nor can that progress ever be what it ought to be until the House of Commons can be prevailed upon to bring its rules to a condition adapted to the times. The House of Commons can never meet the tremendous call upon its energies unless it can shake off all timidity and fear of cant phrases, and set itself resolutely to the task of bringing procedure into harmony with the calls upon it. You have also referred to affairs in Egypt. Now, I thank God Almighty for the great success which has been given to the British arms, and we have cause to thank the gallant men who formed that army and the officers who led those gallant men to victory, and the able and skilful generel who planned and carried out the campaign. This war has proved that our army is composed of men as brave as their forefathers ever were, when they were led to victory by generals in the past. I should not speak of the mere triumph of our arms in any glowing terms, were not the cause of that war justifiable. We have carried out this war from a love of peace, and I may say on the principles of peace. We have been pulling down a military anarchy. It is impossible for any country to prosper under a military tyranny; and, now that the war is over, we trust that Egypt, the great gateway to the East, may once more be prosperous and happy.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE WAR.

The Rev. Thomas Rippon, Warrington, having addressed a letter to Mr. Bright, in which he discussed the question of war in the abstract, holding that "peace at any price" was an untenable position, and that the Egyptian war seemed a righteous one from that standpoint, has received the following reply:—"Cassencary, Creetown, N. B., Sept. 25. Dear Sir,—The *Spectator* and other supporters of this war answer me by saying that I oppose the war because I condemn all war. The same thing was said during the Crimean war. I have not opposed any war on the ground that all war is unlawful and immoral. I have never expressed such an opinion. I have discussed these questions of war— Chinese, Crimean, Afghan, Zulu, Egyptian—on grounds common to and admitted by all thoughtful men, and have condemned them with arguments which I believe have never been answered. I will not discuss the abstract question. I shall be content when we reach the point at which all Christian men will condemn war when it is unnecessary, unjust, and leading to no useful or good result. We are far from that point now, but we make some way towards it. But of this war I may say this; that it has no better justification than other wars which have gone before it and that, doubtless, when the blood is shed, and the cost paid, and the results seen and weighed, we shall be generally of that opinion. Perhaps the bondholders, and those who have made money by it, and those who have got promotion and titles and pensions, will defend it; but thoughtful and Christian men will condemn it.—I am, &c., JOHN BRIGHT."

LORD SHERBROOKE ON THE WAR.

The following letter from Lord Sherbrooke has been sent to a Manchester paper:—"Sherbrooke, Caterham, Sept. 26.—Dear Sir,—I think the Government were quite right in putting down the military revolt in Egypt. Egypt is really more European than African, being united to the one by the sea and separated from the other by burning deserts. We ought to keep a sufficient British force there to keep the peace. The Government should be ostensibly in the Khedive, but it should be made understood that nothing should be done contrary to the will of the English General, on whose support the existence of the State depends. We ought to be able to manage this better than any one, for we have been practising in India for a hundred years. Everything will turn on his prudence and discretion. We never can allow our troops to be made the means of enforcing injustice or oppression. Above all things, I would avoid a joint occupation with a European Power. It hampers us in time of peace, and is very likely, as in a recent instance, to desert us in time of war. In the present state of Europe I think our policy should be—friends with all, alliance or joint enterprise with none. Our object is not to conquer or annex, but to foster and control.—Your obedient servant, SHERBROOKE."

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

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With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

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ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S, and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat

AFGHAN AND ZULU WAR MEMORIAL.

A MONUMENT is being erected at the entrance to the Gun Park, Woolwich Common, in memory of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Zulu and last Afghan wars. The memorial is in the form of massive granite blocks, and when completed will be about 18 ft. in height and 10 ft in diameter. On the side facing the road will be a marble slab bearing the names of the Artillery of all ranks who were killed; on either side of this list will be some trophies in bronze representing spears, assegais, Afghan and Zulu shields, &c., and beneath it is proposed to place two Afghan guns which were taken at Kabul and are now in the Arsenal and Woolwich. The monument is erected with voluntary contributions from the officers and men of the Royal Artillery throughout the world, the subscription being limited to one day's pay. The granite blocks of which the memorial is being constructed were brought by rail from Shap, Cumberland, and are being put in their place under the superintendence of Col. Baylay, R.A., instructor at the Royal Military Repository. The monument has been constructed from plans by Count Gleichen, the artist for the new Prince Imperal memorial at the Royal Military Academy.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

THE Embassy despatched by the Queen of Madagascar to complain to the Government of France of the acts of the French representatives in those parts disembarked at Marseilles on Wednesday (Oct. 4) from the Saghalien, which hoisted a flag with a Royal crown and the inscription, "Ranavola Manjaka, Queen of Madagascar." M. Rabaud, the Madagascar consul, went on board to welcome the Embassy, and accompanied the members to their hotel, where they received the official visit of the general secretary of the Prefecture, who welcomed them in the name of the French Government. The chief of the mission, who was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and had an imposing appearance, thanked the secretary of the Frefecture, adding that the Queen's objects were of the most amicable character, and expressing the hope that the mission would succeed. According to the *Soir*, the French Government instead of redressing the grievances complained of by the Malagasy Embassy intends to confront them with four demands:—

1. The payment of the indemnity for the Toale, plundered on the coast of Madagascar.
2. The recognition of the hereditary rights of the late Franch consul, M. Laborde, over the landed property which he left in the island of Madagascar.
3. The repeal of the law promulgated by Queen Ranavola, which forbids Frenchman, contrary to the stipulations of the Lambert Charter, the right of buying and selling land in Madagascar, of the free exercise of their religion, of the construction of churches, schools, hospitals, &c.
4. The disavowal and punishment of the Malagasy chiefs who hoisted the Hova standard upon territories belonging to France.

As the Embassy has come to Europe to assert the claim of the Queen Ranavola to the whole of the island of Madagascar, the prospect of agreement appears but slight. The Malagasy contention is that the Lambert Charter, to which reference is made in the third demand, was repudiated by the nation two years after it had been concluded by the King. They deposed and executed him in 1863 for granting the charter in 1861, and in 1865 they paid a million francs compensation to the company, whose concessions were then cancelled.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's winter tour:—

November 3.—Leave Simla by tonga dak, arrive Umballa by carriage dak, leave Umballa by rail.
November 4.—Arrive at Lahore by rail, leave Lahore by rail.
November 5.—Arrive at Peshawar by rail.
November 9.—Leave Peshawar by rail, arrive at Khairabad by rail, leave Attock by rail, arrive at Rawal Pindi by rail'
November 11.—Leave Rawal Pindi by carriage dak, arrive at Murree by carriage dak.
November 12.—Leave Murree by carriage dak, arrive at Rawal Pindi by carriage dak, leave Rawal Pindi by rail.
November 13.—Arrive at Jhelum, carriages shunted, leave Jhelum by rail, arrive at Wazirabad by rail, leave Wazirabad by carriage dak, arrive at Sialkot by carriage dak.
November 15.—Leave Sialkot by carriage dak, arrive at Wazirabad by carriage dak, leave Wazirabad by rail, arrive at Lahore by rail, leave Lahore by night goods train.
November 16.—Arrive at Mooltan.
November 18.—Leave Mooltan.
November 19.—Arrive at Ruk.
November 20.—Leave Ruk, arrive at Sibi by rail.
November 20.—Arrive at Rindli; sleep in railway carriages.
November 21.—Leave Rindli by tonga, arrive South Kirta by tonga, 17 miles. Half at Bungalow, change horses at Kundilambi, 8 miles.
November 22.—Leave South Kirta by tonga, 25 miles change horses Bibinani and Ab-i-Gun, arrive Mach by tonga, halt in a bungalow.
November 23.—Leave Mach by tonga, 17 miles, change horses at Dozan, arrive at Durwaza by tonga, bungalow.
November 24.—Leave Durwaza by tonga, 23 miles, change horses between Durwaza and Sir-i-ab, also at Sir-i-ab, arrive at Quetta by, tonga.
November 25.—Leave Quetta by ride 15 miles to camp, arrive at Gunduk by ride.
Novembr 27.—Leave Gunduk by ride 16 miles to camp, arrive at Kach by ride.
November 28.—Leave Kach by ride 18 miles to camp through Chuppur Rft, arrive at Durgai by ride.
November 29.—Leave Durgai by ride 20 miles to bungalow, arrive at Sharigh by ride.
November 30.—Leave Sharigh by ride 17 miles to bungalow, arrive at Harnai by ride.
December 1.—Leave Harnai by ride 18 miles to bungalow, arrive at Spintangi by ride.
December 2.—Leave Spintangi by ride, 18 miles to camp, rrive at Gundakui by ride.
December 3.—Leave Gundakui by ride 18 miles to bungalow, arrive at Nari by ride, arrive at Sibi by rail from Nari 7 miles.
December 4.—Leave Sibi by rail, arrive at Ruk by rail, leave Ruk by rail.
December 5.—Arrive at Mooltan by rail.
December 6.—Leave Mooltan by rail.
December 7.—Leave Lahore by rail.
December 8.—Arrive at Gazeeabad by rail, arrive at Tundla by rail, leave Tundla by rail, arrive at Agra.
December 9.—Leave Agra by rail.
December 10.—Arrive at Morar by rail.
December 12.—Leave Morar by horse dak.
December 13.—Arrive at Jhansi by horse dak.
December 14.—Leave Jhansi by special dak, 65 miles.
December 15.—Arrive at Nowgong by special dak, leave Nowgong by special dak.
December 16.—Arrive at Jhansi by special dak, 62 miles, leave Jhansi by special dak.
December 17.—Arrive at Sipri by special dak, leave Sipri by special dak.
December 18.—Arrive at Goonah by special dak, 60 miles.
December 19.—Leave Goonah by special dak.
December 20.—Arrive at Sarungpore by special dak, bungalow, arrive at Augur by special dak.
December 22.—Leave Augur by special dak, arrive at Ujain by special dak, leave Ujain by rail, special carriages, arrive at Indore by rail.
December 23.—Leave Indore by rail, arrive at Mhow by rail.
December 26.—Leave Mhow by rail, arrive at Khundwa by rail, leave Khundwa by rail, arrive at Hoshungabad by rail, dine and sleep in carriages.
December 27.—Leave Hoshungabad by ferry across Nerbudda, by elephant, 10 miles, arrive at Chowka by elephants, leave Choka by private carriages, 30 miles, arrive at Bhopal by private carriages; visit the Begum.
December 29.—Leave Bhopal by private carriages, arrive at Hoshungabad by elephants, leave Hoshungabad by rail, special engine, leave Itarsi by rail, mail-train, arrive at Jubbulpore.
December 30.—Leave Jubbulpore by rail, mail train.
January 1, 1883.—Arrive at Calcutta by rail, mail-train.

PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will arrive in Calcutta by a special train on Saturday, the 2nd December, at 5-49 P.M., Railway time.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah railway station by the Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station and a Guard of Honor of Native troops with Band outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be escorted from Howrah Station to Government House by the Calcutta Mounted Volunteers.

Guards of Honor of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps with Band will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency passes the Hooghly Bridge.

Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.—*Gazette of India.*

AN ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN AT COLOMBO.

THE P. & O. steamer Peshawur which called at Colombo on Friday, the 13th October, *en route* to Australia, had on board an "All England" Cricketing Elevenunder the captainship of the Hon. Ivo. Bligh, and they were good enough to enter into a match with a team of Eighteen of the Colombo Club, with the result which will be found in the appended scores, officially supblied:—

COLOMBO CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

J. H. White, st Tylecote, b Steel	3
Lieut. George, R.D.F., b Bates	0
W. H. Jackson, b Steel	0
Lieut. Triscott, R.D.F., c Leslie, b Barnes	7
B. Grindrod, b Bates	0
Capt. Bird, R.D.F., c Leslie, b Barnes	11
E. Cave-Browne, c G.B. Studd, b Steel	19
H. J. B. Meaden, run out	5
A. Walker, c Steel, b Bates	1
Capt. Hicks, R.D.F., c Tylecote, b C.T. Studd	14
Lieut. Carden, R.A., c Barlow, bC. T.Studd	2
G. L. Taylor, c and b Steel	0
J. H. Strachan, run out	15
R. H. Leslie, c Steel, b C. T. Studd	1
G. J. Jameson, b Studd	1
J. G. Fort, c and b Barnes	7
Lieut. Sheppard, R.D.F., b C. T. Studd	2
H. C. P. Bell, not out	2
Leg byes	2
Total	92

2nd Innings.

J. H. White, c Bates, b Steel	1
Lieut. George, R.D.F., c Steel, b Bates	0
W. H. Jackson, b Bates	6
Lieut. Trisscott, R.D.F., c Barnes, b Bates	0
Capt Bird, R.D.F., c G. B Studd, b Bate	7
E. Cave-Browne, b Bates	0
H. J. B. Meaden, b Bates	1
Capt. Hicks, R.D.F., not out	1
Total	16

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

A. G. Steel, st Jameson, b George	16
Hon. Ivo Bligh, b Taylor	20
Barlow, b Jackson	19
C. T. Studd, b Jackson	19
W. W. Reid, c Bird, b Jackson	0
Barnes, c Shephard, b Kave-Browne	5
G. B. Studd, b Jackson	3
C. H. F. Leslie, l b w, b George	23
W. Bates, b George	0
G. F. Vernon, run out	18
E. F. S. Tylecote, not out	17
Extras	15
Total	155

—*Ceylon Observer.*

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

THE following are the reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state on the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 17th October:—

Rain has fallen in all the districts of the Bengal Presidency, in some of which it was heavy. In the Madras Presidency there has been rain in all districts, light in most but rather heavy in Malabar. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Satara only. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain except a little in Benares. Rain has also fallen in British Burma, Assam, and in Mysore and Coorg. The Punjab, Central Provinces, the Nizam's Territories, Central India States, and Rajputana States report no rain during the week under notice.

Prospects of standing crops are reported generally good everywhere.

Harvest operations are still in progress in many parts of the country. Preparations for, and sowings of, rabi crops continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Nizam's Territories, and the Rajputana States.

Rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be wanted in three districts.

In the Bombay Presidency locusts are still doing damage to the crops in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh, but are reported to be leaving the eastern talukas of Khandesh. There was a severe shock of earthquake in Silchar on the 13th and another slight one on the 14th; no damage ensued from the latter, but considerable injury to buildings from the shock of the 13th is reported.

Madras.—General prospects good.

Bombay.—Rain in Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Satara, elsewhere weather fair; harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi in general progress; injury by locusts continues in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh; locusts reported to be leaving the eastern talukas of Khandesh; fever and cattle-disease in many districts; slight cholera in some.

Bengal.—There was rain in all the reporting districts during the week, in some it was heavy, attended by high wind; the rain seems to have fallen generally over these provinces and will have greatly benefited the late rice crop, which was much in want of rain, especially in some parts; this crop, however, is not expected to be a satisfactory one this year owing to previous deficient rainfall; autumn harvest has generally yielded a good crop, save in a few places where the outturn is said to have been below the average; sugarcane everywhere promising; ploughing for rabi crops proceeding with vigour, and in some places sowing has commenced; cholera still reported from a few places and fever prevalent in some districts, elsewhere public health good.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—No rain expect in Benares; crops have suffered in Farukhabad for want of rain, and rain is wanted in Lucknow and and Rae Bareli; prices show a tendency to rise; cholera continues in Rae Bareli, Partabgarh and Sitapur, and is disappearing in Lucknow, Moradabad, and Bareilly; fever is prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Saharunpur and Knmaun, and has appeared in Sitapur.

Punjab.—The health of the province continues generally good, though fever prevails in some districts; cattle-disease still prevails in some villages in the Shahpur district; there is a slight fall in prices of food-grains in some districts, but generally they are stationary; the prospects of the yield of crops is good, except in the Hissar Division and Umballa district, where it is expected to be below the average.

Central Provinces.—Weather occasionally cloudy; mornings pleasant; kharif crops being harvested in some districts; rabi sowings in progress; rain would be beneficial; fever prevalent; prices stationary.

British Burma.—Cholera in Akyab and Tavoy, otherwise public heath good; cattle-disease in several districts; general condition of crop satisfactory.

Assam.—Weather unfavourable, high winds blowing; lands being prepared for mustard and other dry crops. State and prospects of crops good; public health generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—Rain has been general all over the Mysore State; reports from all districts favourable as regards prospects of season, condition of crops, and public health; prices of all food-grains easy.

Berar and Hyderabad.—Crops in good condition; rabi sowings commenced.

Central India States.—Weather clear; days are still hot, but mornings and evenings are cool; prospects and health are good.

Rajputana.—Prospects favourable; gram sowings commenced; weather clear; health good.

Nepal.—Lovely weather; rice rapidly good.

BENGAL.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR THE S. S. THUNDER.—An enterprising emigrant contractor, Mr. Richard Hendry, of North-road, Entally, started on last Thursday morning in search of the wreck of the s. s. Thunder, on the sea face of the Sunderbunds. This time he has secured a small screw steamer (at Rs. 30 per diem), which has of late been plying to Oolooberia with passengers. She is manned by a crew of 15 men (in addition to her usual complement) and a diver, and is applianced and provisioned for a fortnight's cruise. This energetic contractor now goes for the fourth time in quest of this vessel. The result of this cruise will in due course be made known.—*Statesman.*

EMBEZZLEMENT OF SHIP'S CARGO, DESERTION, AND THEFT.—David Thomson, late steward on board the steam-ship Tenasserim, surrendered himself to the River Police, and was arraigned at the Calcutta Police Court on the 23rd inst., charged with having embezzled fourteen dozen bottles of beer, three dozen of wine, five of whisky, eleven of brandy, and two pints of champagne, the property of the owners of the steamer, during a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta. Further, with having committed theft of ten sovereigns, the property of Captain Collins, the Commander of the vessel, and with desertion. The defendant, on being asked to plead to the charge, said that he had embezzled the ship's wines and deserted afterwards, but he knew nothing at all about the sovereigns. His Worship told the prisoner that it was fortunate for him that the steamer had left, for if the charge in respect of the sovereigns was proved, he would have been punished severely. For the offences of desertion and embezzlement he was liable to twelve weeks' imprisonment; but under all the circumstances of the case, he would sentence him to eight weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. —*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A DRUG IN THE MARKET.—We are given to understand by a correspondent that about 130 applications have already been received by the Superintendent of the Government Press, in reply to an advertisement in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, for Press Readers, and amongst them there are upwards of sixty applications from Graduates of the University of Madras. The advertised pay is Rs. 40 per month.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—The vessels which were employed in the import trade of Madras during the month of September, 1882, consisted of 32 square rigged vessels of 43,757 tons, and of 5 dhonies or native crafts of 661 tons. Those employed in the import trade comprised 33 square rigged vessels of 46,409 tons, and 7 dhonies of 812 tons. In comparing the import and export tonnage of vessels which arrived at, and sailed from the port of Madras during the month of September, 1882, and during the same month last year, we find a decrease this year of 240 tons on the import tonnage, and an increase of 286 tons on the export tonnage.—*Madras Mail.*

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT MYSORE.—A correspondent, writing from Mysore on Thursday last, says:—"Grand doings are going on here just now. His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts and staff, accompanied by General Payn, Mrs. Payn, and the two Misses Payn, also Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, arrived here by special train from Bangalore this evening at 6-15. The station platform was very prettily got up, and all the arrangements were very good. A guard of honour of a company of Barr Sepoys and a squadron of the Silledar Horse was drawn up in line just outside the station. There was also a guard of honour furnished by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, of whom a goodly number turned out, under the command of Lieutenant A. M. Hayes. His Excellency expressed himself much gratified. The Dewan, Mr. Runga Charlu, C.I.E., with his Secretary Mr. R. Vijaendra Rao and a large number of officials and residents of Mysore were present to receive the distinguished visitors who, on arrival, drove to the house known as Dr. Campbell's. The salutes announcing the arrival of the several dignitaries were fired from the Fort. Towards night there was a very grand display of fireworks which, at first, owing to a heavy downpour of rain, was expected to have been postponed; but the rain having abated, the display came off with brilliant success. From all I can gather, the following is the programme arranged for His Excellency and party:—Friday, visit the old Fort of Seringpatam and the Dheeria Dhowluth Bagh, returning to Mysore that evening; Saturday, attend the Durbar, which will be held in the Fort Palace, and witness the grand processions and festivities of the Dusserah; Monday, a State Dinner and fireworks exhibition, which will wind up the gay season. His Excellency and party will then leave Mysore to visit the Siva Samudrum Cauvery falls.—*Bangalore Post.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.—The *al fresco* entertainment, given by the officers and Volunteers of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Lahore on Saturday night, was in every way a success. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with a profusion of Chinese lanterns. A large open shamiana, in the centre, formed an excellent ball-room for the Volunteers, their families, and their numerous guests; while there were refreshment tents and tables, and a hospitable officers' mess, dancing, to the music of the string band of the 8th (King's) Regiment, was varied by an occasial song; and altogether the entertainment was most enjoyable. There is a talk of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps giving a ball at the Lawrence Hall, early next month, to inaugurate their drill season, and to return the hospitality of their railway friends.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 *a. m.* 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p. m.*, 4 *p. m., and* 10 *p. m., Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·820
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	74·4
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, ENE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	147

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible.* This may be easily detected *for it Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

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NOTICES.

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It Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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